SEMI-WEEKLY NORTH-CAROLINA STANDARD.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $4 PER ANNUM. PUBLISHED WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY MORNINGS. WEEKLY, $2 PER ANNUM.

VOL. II. RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1852. NO. 75.

THE STANDARD.

REID AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

FOR GOVERNOR:
HON. DAVID S. REID,
OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.
ELECTION THURSDAY, 5TH OF AUGUST.

CANDIDATES FOR WAKE COUNTY.

SENATE:
WESLEY JONES.
HOUSE OF COMMONS:
ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,
GASTON H. WILDER,
WILLIAM A. ALLEN.

The Issues—the Election.

It is unnecessary for us, at this time, to urge upon our readers the great importance of the ensuing election. They feel its importance, as we do, and they foresee, as we do, the influence it will have, not only on the future character of the State, but upon the country generally. Democrats! Free Suffrage men! are you ready?

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote for Scott; and we have the authority of New York Whigs for the declaration that a "vote for Scott in '52 is a vote for Seward in '56."

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote for a high Tariff and a National Bank, for he declares himself on the stump in favor of both.

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote against the Independent Treasury, against the present low Tariff-taxes, and against those principles of economy and simplicity which the Democrats are laboring once more to establish in the Federal Government.

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote reflecting on the character of our brave volunteers to Mexico; for though Mr. Kerr at one time pronounced the war just and urged our young men to engage in it, yet when he became a candidate for Congress he stigmatized it as "Polk's war," and as unconstitutional and unjust. And thus, in effect, he joined Tom Corwin in inviting the Mexicans to welcome those brave boys "with bloody hands to hospitable graves."

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote in favor of the doctrine that a majority of the people of the United States can change the Federal Constitution! Even Seward could claim no more, and he has not yet asked that. What he *may* do, time must determine.

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote for a n open Convention, to be called with the view of ma king radical and vital changes in our fundamental law; and to be called, not by the deliberate voice of two-thirds of the General Assembly, as the Constitution provides, but by a two-thirds vote which Mr. Kerr proposes to force out of the members, without reference to the Counties they may represent, *in obedience to the will of a bare majority of the people at the ballot-box!*

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote in favor of his "higher law" or "moral power" doctrine of majorities, as against the vested rights of minorities and the plain language of the State Constitution.

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote in favor of the *present* basis in one breath, and of a "*mixed*" basis in the next.

Every vote cast for John Kerr will be a vote against FREE SUFFRAGE and its acknowledged champion and unfaltering friend, DAVID S. REID. Mr. Kerr says he is willing to *allow* you Free Suffrage, provided you will take the back track, undo all you have done on the subject, and consent to call a Convention, and take, as the result of that Convention, a number of other things besides Free Suffrage, which you have not demanded and do not want! Will you do all that? No, *not even to please Mr. Kerr.*

Every vote cast *for* John Kerr will be a vote *against* David S. Reid, the friend and champion of the laboring classes, the pure and honest statesman, the man who has but *one* set of views on public questions, and one of the best Governors the State has ever had. Fellow-citizens, do you wish to install vanity, inexperience, recklessness, and gross inaccuracy of thought and judgment in the Gubernatorial chair? If you do, vote for John Kerr.

And every vote cast for a Whig candidate for the Assembly, *will be a vote for a Whig United State's Senator.*

Brother Democrats! Free Suffrage men! the eyes of the freemen of thirty States are upon you, looking to see whether you will maintain your ground or go down, defeated and overwhelmned. If you falter now, general disaster may overtake our cause; but if you triumph, as we believe you will, the contest of November will already have been fought and won.

POLL EVERY VOTE! Be on the election ground early—see that the infirm and sick are there, and are allowed to vote—make way for the aged men, and see that "the boys" have justice at the ballot-box—work, work, work from morning till the sun goes down! Do this—do your whole duty, brother Democrats, as you only know how at a time like this, and a brilliant victory MUST and SHALL crown your sacrifices and your efforts in this glorious cause!

Now's the time—Roll up the Votes!

David S. Reid received in 1850 the largest vote ever cast for any man in this State, with the exception of that cast for Gen. Harrison in 1840. Gen. Harrison received 46,376, beating Mr. Van Buren 12,594 votes; and Gov. Reid received in 1850, 44,845, being only fifteen hundred and thirty-one less than Gen. Harrison's vote. His majority over Gov. Manly was 2,774; and he got in 1850, 3,163 more votes than were cast for him in 1848. Mr. Clay received, in 1844, 43,232 votes, but 1,161 more than Gov. Manly got in 1850.

We look for a large *addition* to Gov. Reid's vote in this election. We calculate that he will go even beyond Gen. Harrison's vote in 1840, to wit, 46,376; and so if his friends are true to him, as we believe they will be in all portions of the State, we can give Mr. Kerr the vote Mr. Clay got in 1844—though we have no idea he can get it—and still defeat him by a larger majority than that thrown against Gov. Manly. Gov. Reid has a way of *increasing* his vote which is most gratifying to his friends, and by no means pleasing to his opponents. Thus, he was elected to Congress in 1843, by some 250 majority, and re-elected in 1845 by 750 majority; and thus, as we have already stated, he polled *more* votes for Governor in 1850, by 3,163, than he did in 1848. He thus grows in popularity as he grows in usefulness; and it is a marked fact, that where he is best known he gains most, in proportion, at the ballot-box.

But we can talk of absolute *certainties* only after the election. The adversary is desperate, full of craft and cunning, and will leave no means untried to defeat our candidate; we must, therefore, *work if we would win.*

We have just been examining the official votes of the State from 1844 to 1850; and we find what we are bound to say has surprised us, and that is, there are at least twelve Counties which gave Gov. Reid in 1850, a *less* vote than they cast for Mr. Polk in 1844! Here they are:

	POLK.	REID.
Brunswick,	283	260
Craven,	628	541
Camden,	101	85
Caswell,	1,182	1,144
Currituck,	551	457
Franklin,	760	694
Hertford,	253	171
Onslow,	717	715
Pasquotank,	232	217
Person,	649	577
Sampson,	878	853
Warren,	810	689
	7,044	6,403
	6,403	
	641	

Here are 641 votes less for Reid in 1850, than were thrown for Polk in 1844. Cannot these Counties do better? We know they *can*, and we believe they *will*. Friends, this is the most important election which has been held in this State for twenty years; great results are suspended upon it, and unless we *all* do our duty, we *may* fail. Gov. Reid is doing *his* duty, manfully, ably, faithfully; he cannot see and speak to all of you, but his pure character, his sterling Democracy, and his successful administration of State affairs must speak for him and commend him to your support. You have called him to the field—stand by him, defend him, work for him, roll in the votes for him and for the noble cause of which he is at once the embodiment and advocate.

By the way, Beaufort County gave Gov. Reid, in 1850, but ten more votes than she gave Mr Polk in 1844; and we may as well say to our friends that the Whig leaders here are making large calculations on gains in Beaufort, Hyde, Washington, and Rutherford. Let us disappoint them. If we lose a few votes in one County, let us make up the loss elsewhere; but remember, WE MUST WORK IF WE WOULD TRIUMPH.

Roll up the votes!

Free Suffrage—Read and Reflect!

A friend at our elbow suggests that he is the owner of one thousand acres of land; and that if Mr. Kerr and the Whig leaders will not consent that the non-landholders shall have the privilege which *he* is willing to extend to them, of voting in the Senate, he shall insist upon falling back upon the freehold principle *as it is*, and upon carrying it out in earnest. He argues thus: "I own fifty acres of land—well, that is good for one vote; but I own nine hundred and fifty acres besides, and I insist, according to the principle that land must be represented and have *exclusive* protection in one branch of the Assembly, that I ought to be permitted to cast *twenty* votes!" What will the advocates of exclusive privileges say to that?

There are, in this State, 23,769,160 acres of land listed and taxed; and there are 40,000 freeholders in the State. Every freeholder who owns fifty acres of land, votes in the Senate; and he casts but one vote, no matter how much land he may own—fifty acres of land are, therefore, represented by each freeholder's vote. 40,000 multiplied by 50, will give just 2,000,000; so it appears that of the 23,769,160 acres of land listed and taxed in this State, *but two millions of acres are* (according to the principle as held by the opponents of Free Suffrage,) *actually represented at the ballot-box.* No wonder our friend complains, and talks of claiming his *twenty* votes. We hold these advocates of exclusive privileges to the *principle* involved in this matter; and call upon them either to carry it out, or give up their opposition to Free Suffrage.

Two millions of acres of land represented out of twenty-three millions; and yet we are told by Mr. Kerr's home organ, the Milton Chronicle, that if non-landholders are permitted to vote in the Senate, all protection to "property" will be stricken down, and the landholder will be left "to the tender mercy of *loafers* and *vagabonds*"! Is land the only "property" in the country? Are the landholders to be allowed to control, as they now do substantially, *both* branches of the Assembly?

No, gentlemen, we can tell you where your persons and your "property" are *both* protected; *they are protected by the basis of representation in the two Houses*, which *the Democrats* of North Carolina are standing by and upholding, to a man. Here is your stronghold. Free Suffrage will not affect the basis in either branch, save to carry out more fully the principle on which the Senate is apportioned; for as Senators are apportioned according to the taxes paid into the Public Treasury by *all* our citizens, non-landholders as well as landholders, so ought *all* our citizens to be admitted to the right to vote for Senators.

The Employees of the Administration in the field against the Democracy and David S. Reid!

We learn, on the best authority, that numbers of the employees of the Administration—those who eat bread from the Public Treasury—have come to this State to electioneer for John Kerr and a Whig Assembly. The Navy Department especially is said to have done its full share in this respect.

Messrs. Graham, Mangum, Seward, Morehead, Stanly, and other Whig leaders in Washington, no doubt feel and know that much, very much depends upon the result of the elections in this State. If the State should go for the Democracy it will throw a damper upon Scottism generally, but if for Kerr and Federalism it will be hailed in all quarters as an auspicious sign of Federal success in November. In other words, *North Carolina is now the battle-ground of the Union;* and such being the case, the Seward forces are in the field against the people!

Freemen of North Carolina! will you endure patiently such treatment? Are you to be *worked upon* by Federal emissaries, and *influenced* to vote to build up Seward and his gang? Never! That game cannot yet be successfully played in old North Carolina.

The fact that these employees were *expected* in this State, accounts for the late article in the Register so bitterly denunciatory of Judge Douglas, who came to Richmond to make a Speech, but who was charged with an intention of coming here to address the people. The Register cried "wolf" merely as a blind and to put the people off their guard as to Whig intentions in this respect. The expected emissaries have arrived, and are now at work. Watch them, mark them, drive them from the State! If these hirelings dare approach you, fellow-citizens, to electioneer, brand them as they deserve—point them out in the crowd—set the boys after them with groans, hisses, and tin-pans—in other words, make the public places where *freemen* are assembled to talk over *their own affairs*, too hot to hold them. We are not afraid of the truth—we court it for our cause, knowing that the more it is investigated the better it will appear; but this is no time to tolerate the intermeddling or to endure the falsehoods and the slanders of Federal hirelings.

P. S. We learn that Alfred Dockery is in Richmond County, no doubt operating for Kerr and the Seward cause. High times, when a member of Congress comes home on $8 per day to electioneer for party schemes and party aims! We learn that Gen. Dockery says Gen. Scott did more to pass the "compromise" than Mr. Fillmore, and that Gen. Pierce is *fifty* times more unsound upon Slavery than Gen. Scott is!

Mr. Kerr's "Moral" Power Doctrine.

The institution of Slavery can be abolished in this State only by the people in Convention; and a Convention, according to the Constitution itself, can be called only by a two-thirds vote. This is what *the Constitution* says, and this is the doctrine of the Democratic party. But Mr. Kerr says that if *a majority* of the people are in favor of a Convention, it is the duty of the Assembly to call it; and that the member who should, under such circumstances, vote against a Convention, would be "an aristocrat and no republican." This is what *Mr. Kerr* says, and it is what those who may vote for him will say also. Let us run this doctrine out: If a Convention can be called for one purpose, it can be called for any and all purposes whatsoever; and if a *majority* can thus, as Mr. Kerr claims for them, change the basis of representation in the Senate, the same majority can, in their own good time, *also abolish Slavery!* Is not this so? What is to prevent them?

Again: What is the two-thirds check in the Constitution worth, if a bare majority can force, or influence, or induce the Legislature to give that vote? A majority of five thousand of the whole people, for instance, vote for a Convention, and that majority comes from Counties interested in having the basis changed—are such Counties as Bertie, Johnston, Halifax, Hertford, Chowan, to yield to this decision, or be branded as "*aristocrats*" and "*no republicans*" if they refuse to yield? Mr. Kerr says so, and every man who votes for Mr. Kerr for Governor will say the same thing. But if Mr. Kerr be right, *what do you with Counties*, fellow-citizens? *Why not blot them out?* If Edgecombe is to be controlled by Guilford in matters like these, why is Edgecombe to be put to the trouble of electing members to the Assembly? Is she to send up her members merely to record the will of a majority *against herself*, and to make that majority *two-thirds* to her own vital injury?

Resolved, That the Constitution of this State having provided for its amendment by legislative enactment, and *three-fifths* of both houses of the last General Assembly having voted for the measure of *Free Suffrage*, we are in favor of re-affirming it by the next General Assembly, and of its subsequent approval by the people, so as to make it a part of said Constitution.

Resolved, That we are for holding sacred the Federal basis of apportioning Representatives among the several States; and against changing the present basis of representation in the Senate and House of Commons of this State.—*Res. Dem. State Conv.* 1852.

"MR. MACON said, he did not approve of the land qualification for voters. Suppose two respectable neignbors had each a son—that one of them had fifty acres of land, perhaps not worth more than twenty-five cents an acre, and the other had no land, but was a good blacksmith or shoemaker, and his standing in society irreproachable, why will you allow one to vote, and not allow the other?"

Debates of the Convention, page 69.

Resolved, That Congress has no power under the constitution to interfere with or control the domestic institutions of the several States, and that such States are the sole and proper judges of everything appertaining to their own affairs, not prohibited by the constitution; that all efforts of the abolitionists or others made to induce Congress to interfere with questions of slavery, or to take incipient steps in relation thereto, are calculated to lead to the most alarming and dangerous consequences; and that all such efforts have an inevitable tendency to diminish the happiness of the people, and endanger the stability and permanency of the Union, and ought not to be countenanced by any friend of our political institutions.

Resolved, That the foregoing proposition covers and was intended to embrace the whole subject of slavery agitation in Congress, and therefore the Democratic party of the Union, standing upon this national platform, will abide by and adhere to a faithful execution of the acts known as the compromise measures, settled by the last Congress—the act for the reclaiming of fugitives from service or labor included—which act, being designed to carry out an express provision of the Constitution, cannot, with fidelity thereto, be repealed or so changed as to destroy or impair its efficiency.

Resolved, that the Democratic party will resist all attempts at renewing in Congress or out of it, the agitation of the Slavery question, under whatever shape or color the the attempt may be made.

Resolutions Democratic National Conv. 1852.

"I accept the nomination upon the platform adopted by the Convention, not because this is expected of me as a candidate, but because the principles it embraces command the approbation of my judgment; and with them I believe I can safely say there has been no word nor act of my life in conflict.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

"I am persuaded that it is a high moral obligation of masters and slaveholding States to employ all means, not incompatible with the safety of both colors, to meliorate Slavery, *even to extermination.*"

WINFIELD SCOTT.

"No interference by Congress with the existence of Slavery in any slave State, but a firm and vigilant resistance to its legalization in any National Territory, or the acquisition of any foreign Territory wherein Slavery may exist. A perpetual protest against the hunting of fugitive slaves in the free States as an irresistable cause of agitation, ill feeling and alienation between the North and the South. A firm, earnest, inflexible testimony, in common with the whole non slaveholding Christian world, that human Slavery, though legally protected, *is morally wrong and ought to be speedily terminated.*"

HORACE GREELY, *June* 25, 1852.

"You insist that you cannot submit to the freedom with which Slavery is discussed in the free States. Will war—a war for Slavery—arrest, or even moderate that discussion? No, Sir; *that discussion will not cease;* war would only inflame it to a greater height. It is part of the eternal conflict between truth and error—between mind and physical force—the conflict of man against the obstacles which oppose his way to an ultimate and glorious destiny. *It will go on until you shall terminate it* in the only way in which any State or nation has ever terminated it—*by yielding to it*—yielding in your own time, and in your own manner, indeed, but nevertheless *yielding to the progress of emancipation.*"—WM. H. SEWARD, 1850.

Letter from Gen. FRANKLIN PIERCE to Maj. LALLY.

"TREMONT HOUSE, Boston, May 27, 1852.

I intended to speak to you more fully upon the subject of the compromise measures than I had an opportunity to do. The importance of the action of the convention upon this question cannot be over-estimated. I believe there will be no disposition on the part of the South to press resolutions unnecessarily offensive to the sentiments of the North. But can we say as much on our side? Will the North come cheerfully up to the mark of constitutional right? If not, a breach in our party is inevitable. The matter should be met at the threshold, because it rises above party, and looks to the very existence of the confederacy. The sentiment of no one State is to be regarded upon this subject; but having fought the battle in New Hampshire upon the fugitive-slave law, and upon what we believed to be the ground of constitutional right, we should of course desire the approval of the democracy of the country.

What I wish to say to you is this: If the compromise measures are not to be substantially and firmly maintained, the plain rights secured by the constitution will be trampled in the dust. What difference can it make to you or me whether the outrage shall seem to fall on South Carolina, or Maine, or New Hampshire? Are not the rights of each equally dear to us all? I will never yield to a craven spirit that, from considerations of policy, which would endanger the Union. Entertaining these views, the action of the convention must be vital. If we of the North who have stood by the constitutional rights of the South are to be abandoned to any time-serving policy, the hopes of democracy and of the Union must sink together. As I told you, my name will not be before the convention; but I cannot help feeling that what is there to be done will be important beyond men and parties—transcendently important to the hopes of democratic progress and civil liberty.

Your friend,
FRANK. PIERCE."

MAJ. LALLY.

GOV. REID ON FREE SUFFRAGE.

Extract from the Address of Gov. Reid to the people of North Carolina, dated June 28th, 1850.

I trust I shall be pardoned for alluding to the manner in which this subject was made an issue in the canvass of 1848, for I think the part I acted enables me to know more about this matter than any other human being upon the face of the earth. That some men were permitted to vote for the Senate and others were not, was no new discovery to me or to any body else. At any rate, I well remember my attention was directed to the inequality and injustice of this feature of our Constitution even before I became a voter; and I presume there are but few men in the State who could not say as much. My attention was frequently called to the subject when a candidate for the Senate, by persons who desired to vote for me, but expressed a regret that they could not do so for the want of the land qualification. Many years ago, while a member of the Legislature, I determined at one time to present the subject to the consideration of that body, but met with no encouragement from those to whom I communicated my intention. Occupying an humble position and possessing but little influence, I was fearful that a failure then might prove prejudicial to this question of Constitutional Reform, which, I believed, I could at some day convince the people they ought to adopt. The time and state of public opinion then appeared unpropitious, and I abandoned my determination. Early in the year 1848, I determined to press the subject to the consideration of the people of the State. As federal politics had governed almost everything in our State for years, I foresaw that it would be difficult to procure for this subject that consideration which its importance demanded, unless it was adopted by one of the political parties. With this view I determined to attend the Democratic Convention to be held that Spring and urge its adoption as an issue; and that if the Convention would not adopt it, I would seek some suitable occasion to make a Speech on the subject in my own County, and write it out for publication; and that I would publish essays on the subject, urging the consideration of this question to the people. Ill health prevented me from attending the Convention. When I heard from that Convention, I was surprised to learn that I had been nominated for Governor. Before I received official information of my nomination I wrote Mr. Holden a letter stating that I should probably decline, but if I run I desired to make Equal Suffrage an issue. Believing the state of my health was such that a canvass of the State would be hazardous to my life, I subsequently wrote a letter declining the nomination. This letter was not published, and my friends prevailed upon me to withdraw it and accept the nomination. The next day after I accepted I left home to meet my competitor, who was then engaged in the Canvass. Before leaving home I apprised some of my friends of my purpose to make this issue. When I reached Raleigh, I mentioned the subject to several of my friends there; and Mr. Holden assured me, if I carried out my intention, that the Standard would zealously advocate the measure. At Goldsborough I mentioned the subject to friends I met there. When I arrived at Newbern I consulted friends there on the subject, and Mr. Gulick promised me that the Republican would zealously advocate the measure. My friends will recollect that in all these conversations that to make this issue was a favorite object with me; and that these conversations and consultations on the subject were brought about by my own suggestions. I had no consultation or conversation on the subject of making this issue with any one living out of the State; neither did I receive from Washington City or elsewhere any suggestion, either written or oral, in relation to making the issue.

The Democratic party had nominated me without my knowledge or consent, and although they had not authorized me to make Equal Suffrage a question in the election, yet I believed they would sustain me if I did right; and I therefore took the responsibility to put "that ball in motion" on the 10th of May, 1848. This is the way in which the subject was introduced into the canvass of 1848.

What is the dearest privilege of an American citizen? It is to exercise the great and inestimable right of suffrage. In advocating this reform I do not now, nor have I at any time, proposed to change the *basis* of Representation for either the Senate or House of Commons. Let that remain as it is. What I propose is, *to permit every man who is now entitled to vote for the Commons, to vote also for the Senate.* Is this right? I might call your attention to the fact hat this odious distinction does not exist in any other State of this Union. As the Constitution now stands, a man cannot vote for the Senate unless he holds a freehold of fifty acres of land. This is unjust, even between landholder and landholder. One man owns fifty acres worth $25; he can vote for the Senate, while another may own one acre worth ten thousand dollars, yet the latter cannot vote for the Senate. It is still more unjust between those who own land, and those who do not. It is not to take the right of voting from the landholder, but it is to extend the right of suffrage to another meritorious and virtuous class of our own fellow-citizens. All experience has shown that the mere fact that a man owns land, does not make him more wise, more pure or more patriotic. It is a slander upon the merits and character of this virtuous class of our citizens to say they would enact iniquitious laws to plunder the landholders. There are many of our citizens who own property, and yet are not landholders; and no men would go further to protect the rights of property of every description. A large portion of our enterprising young men, and of our industrious farmers and mechanics, do not own fifty acres of land. These men will never attempt to impose on the landed interest, because they intend, as soon as it is compatible with their convenience or ability, to possess themselves of land—not by the unholy means of plundering their neighbors, but by purchase with the proceeds of their honest industry. During the last canvass, while discussing this question *in the West*, Gov. Manly insisted that I could not be the friend of Equal Suffrage because I did not go for changing the *basis of Representation*, by which some of the Eastern Counties, having a less number of voters than some of the Western Counties, yet they had the same representation in the Legislature; and why, he would ask, did I not go for equalizing them? I do not know whether he intends to use this arguement in the present canvass. I see, however, in his Speech lately made before the Whig Convention, and which I presume was published to be circulated *all over the State*, that he does not allude to this point. Our basis of Representation for one branch of the Legislature is taxation, for the other it is fearled population. The Abolitionists at the North wish to destroy the basis of federal population upon which we are represented in Congress. I regard their course on the subject as mischievous and dangerous, and I should regard a similar movement in relation to our representation in the Legislature, as fraught with equal mischief and danger.

I presume there are at this day, fifty thousand of our free white citizens, of the age of twenty-one years, who cannot vote for the Senate. And why is it so? It is not because they are wanting in virtue, intelligence, or patriotism; but because of an arbitrary feature in our Constitution which withholds from them one of their dearest rights. In vain may we boast of equal rights, while this feature remains in our Constitution. Although these men are not placed upon terms of equality at the ballot-box, yet, when taxes are to be paid, or when the rights and honor of the country are to be defended against the attacks of a foreign foe, these men—yes, these men, are among the first to contribute their means and their blood to the cause of their country.

I would like to see the brave men who perilled their lives in the War against Mexico, received at the ballot-box upon terms of equality. Yes, I desire to see the grey-headed Revolutionary soldiers who stand tottering over the grave—the very men who fought for the liberty we enjoy, placed upon terms of equality when they come up to the ballot-box.

I am in favor of electing Judges by the people, and for a term less than for life; and I doubt not there are other Constitutional amendments of minor importance, that might well be made. But I do not wish to see this great question of Equal Suffrage clogged or loaded down with other things. I desire to see it stand on its own merits.

In defence of Equal Suffrage, I have had to encounter violent abuse, personal slanders, and bitter denunciations; yet I have stood by this great question in its inception and in its infancy, and I hope to have the proud satisfaction of rejoicing with you in its triumph. When fifty thousand of our intelligent and patriotic men shall be enfranchised and restored to their rights at the ballot-box, I do think we shall have cause to be proud of such a glorious triumph. To-morrow I start into the canvass, and the larger number of you I cannot see before the election. To you I commit the fate of this question.

In conclusion, permit me to repeat what I have said elsewhere, that the history of the past affords me no cause to distrust my friends. If their efforts shall be crowned with success, in electing me to the distinguished office for which I have been nominated, my earnest exertions shall be directed to the advancement of the prosperity and happiness of the people of the State, and to give to North Carolina that rank, influence, and consideration among the States of this Union, to which she is justly entitled.

DEMOCRATIC EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The Democratic Executive Committee of North-Carolina consists of the following gentlemen. Their Post-offices are annexed to their names:

Abraham Rencher, of Chatham, *Chairman*; Post-office, Pittsborough, Chatham, N. C.
Edward Cantwell, of New Hanover; Post-office, Wilmington, N. C.
D. G. W. Ward, of Greene; Post-office, Stantonsburg, Edgecombe, N. C.
Robert P. Dick, of Guilford; Post-office, Greensborough, N. C.
Perrin Busbee, of Wake; Post-office, Raleigh, N. C.
W. W. Holden, of Wake; Post-office, Raleigh, N. C.
Gaston H. Wilder, of Wake; Post-office, Raleigh, N. C.
C. G. Wright, of Cumberland; Post-office, Fayetteville, N. C.
Asa Biggs, of Martin; Post-office, Williamston, Martin, N. C.
Warren Winslow, of Cumberland, is the National Democratic Committee-man for this State; Post office, Fayetteville, N. C.

STANDARD FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We propose to send the Standard to subscribers for six months, at $1 for the Weekly, and $2 for the Semi-Weekly, in advance. This period will embrace the campaign for Governor, President, and also the proceedings of the Legislature, which is to meet in October next.

We appeal to our friends in all parts of the State, to circulate the documents. Now is the time to lay facts before the people. If we would succeed we must work—we must make sacrifices of time and labor for the cause. No valuable result was ever achieved without effort.

Send in the names.

REID TICKETS Can be had at the "North Carolina Standard" Office, *free of charge.*

A PROCLAMATION,

By His Excellency DAVID S. REID, *Governor of the State of North Carolina.*

WHEREAS, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House of the General Assembly did at the last session pass the following Act:

AN ACT to amend the Constitution of North-Carolina.

WHEREAS, The freehold qualification now required for the electors for members of the Senate conflicts with the fundamental principles of liberty; Therefore,

SEC. 1. *Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same*, three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House concurring, that the second clause of third section of the first Article of the amended Constitution ratified by the people of North Carolina on the second Monday of November, A. D., 1835, be amended by striking out the words "and possessed of a freehold within the same district of fifty acres of land for six months next before and at the day of election," so that the said clause of said section shall read as follows: All free white men of the age of twenty-one years (except as is hereinafter declared) who have been inhabitants of any one district within the State twelve months immediately preceding the day of any election and shall have paid public taxes, shall be entitled to vote for a member of the Senate.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted*, That the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby directed, to issue his Proclamation to the people of North Carolina, at least six months before the next election for members of the General Assembly, setting forth the purport of this Act and the amendment to the Constitution herein proposed, which Proclamation shall be accompanied by a true and perfect copy of the Act, authenticated by the certificate of the Secretary of State, and both the Proclamation and the copy of this Act, the Governor of the State shall cause to be published in all the newspapers of this State, and posted in the Court Houses of the respective Counties in this State, at least six months before the election of members to the next General Assembly.

Read three times and agreed to by three-fifths of the whole number of members of each House respectively, and ratified in General Assembly, this the 24th day of January, 1851.

J. C. DOBBIN, S. H. C.
W. N. EDWARDS, S. S.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA, *Office of Secretary of State.*

I, WILLIAM HILL, Secretary of State, in and for the State of North Carolina, do hereby certify that the foregoing is a true and perfect copy of an Act of the General Assembly of this State, drawn off from the orginal on file in this office. Given under my hand, this 31st day of December, 1851.

WM. HILL, *Sec'y of State.*

AND WHEREAS, the said Act provides for amending the Constitution of the State of North Carolina so as to confer on every qualified voter for the House of Commons the right to vote also for the Senate;

Now, therefore, to the end that it may be made known that if the aforesaid amendment to the Constitution shall be agreed to by two thirds of the whole representation in each house of the next General Assembly, it will then be submitted to the people for ratification, I have issued this my Proclamation in conformity with the provisions of the before recited Act.

In testimony whereof, DAVID S. REID, Governor of the State of North Carolina, hath hereunto set his hand and caused the Great Seal of said State to be affixed.

Done at the City of Raleigh, on the thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and fifty one, and in the 76th year of our Independence.

By the Governor, DAVID S. REID.
THOMAS SETTLE, Jr. *Private Sec'y.*

Persons into whose hands this Proclamation may fall, will please see that a copy of it is posted up in the Court House of their respective Counties.

BLANK WARRANTS,
And Court Blanks, for sale at the Standard Office.

THE STANDARD.

REID AND VICTORY!

RALEIGH, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1852.

"No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution; but a sacred maintenance of the common bond and true devotion to the common brotherhood."
FRANKLIN PIERCE.

FOR PRESIDENT:
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
WILLIAM R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

FOR GOVERNOR:
HON. DAVID S. REID,
OF ROCKINGHAM COUNTY.

ELECTION THURSDAY, 5TH OF AUGUST.

CANDIDATES FOR WAKE COUNTY.

SENATE:
WESLEY JONES.

HOUSE OF COMMONS:
ROMULUS M. SAUNDERS,
GASTON H WILDER,
WILLIAM A. ALLEN.

The Election To-morrow.

The people of this State will vote to-morrow for Governor, members of the Legislature, and Sheriffs. We have endeavored to discharge our duty to our principles and our cause, during the exciting contest through which we have passed.

Before this paper reaches one-tenth of our readers, the battle will have been fought and won. We have the fullest confidence that the Legislature will be Democratic, and that Gov. Reid will be re-elected by a handsome majority.

The first gun from North Carolina will roll like the knell of doom over the hopes of the Seward candidate for President. If *North Carolina* shall repudiate Scott, what other Southern State can the Abolition Whig leaders of the free States hope to carry for him?

Outrageous Fraud—Unexampled Rascality!

We find the following in the Plymouth Villager of the 28th July:

"ROCKFORD, JULY 18, 1852.

DEAR SIR: Gov. Reid has come out in favor of changing the distribution of the School Fund, and advocates its distribution according to white population. Mr. Ogle, who is a highly respectable gentleman, and of unquestionable veracity, has just come in, and brought us the intelligence. The Democrats are now rejoicing over this change of position.

Yours Truly.

N. B. Gov. Reid's argument is, that there is no reason why the Federal basis shall be retained as the basis of distribution, unless the people of the East wish to educate their negroes."

The Villager says, "we have not given the name of the gentleman, who addressed us the above note; the original is in our possession."

And the Albemarle (Edenton) Bulletin, *of the same date*, July 28, has the following:

"*Eastern men beware of David S. Reid!—Further Developments!—Gov. Reid out at last against the East!*

We learn from a highly respectable gentleman in Rockford, that Gov. Reid came out in favor of altering the basis for the distribution of the School Fund to the white basis; and said that he does not know why the East contends so strenuously for it to remain as it is, unless they want to educate their negroes. The communication proves what we have always believed to be true, that his Excellency is nothing more nor less, than a reckless, time-serving partizan—regardless of the best interest of the State at large, and totally bent on his own aggrandizement. What Eastern man can conscientiously support such an avowed enemy to their interest, or what honest citizen can vote for such a demagogue as David S. Reid?"

The Villager, in publishing the above, appeals at length to Eastern men to go to the polls and vote against David S. Reid.

This lie seems to have been made up and uttered by concert. It appears in two Whig papers in the extreme East *on the same day*, and purports to come from the same source; and we should not be surprised to find it in all the Eastern Whig papers published just before the election.

We now call upon the Editors of the Villager and the Bulletin to give name of this "*gentleman*"; if they refuse to do so, *they* will be held responsible for this infamous lie. *Is it quite certain that this communicacion was concocted in Rockford!* We pledge ourselves to hunt up the author or authors of this outrageous scheme of villainy, and to expose them to the scorn of all honest men. The man or men who made up this lie would hesitate at nothing to accomplish their purposes. They would cheat, or steal, or "bear false witness against their neighbor," in order to carry out their schemes, provided they could hope to elude detection and escape punishment. Such are the means, fellow-citizens, which are employed against David S. Reid; and such are the creatures who are barking at his heels. We blush in recording these things, for the baseness and depravity of human nature. Truly, the human heart *is* "deceitful above all things, and *desperately wicked.*"

People of North Carolina, you *know* this charge to be untrue. You know that the whole history of David S. Reid's life gives it stern and positive denial; and it is for you to rebuke, as it deserves to be rebuked, this base attempt to sully his character and to defraud the Eastern people out of their votes. To the polls as one man, and put the seal of your condemnation upon the men and the party who can resort to such means to injure an honorable political opponent!

☞ We learn that that sterling Democrat and able politician, Hon. ASA BIGGS, has been doing yeoman's service in his region of the State in the cause of Democracy, Reid and Free Suffrage. His efforts will tell at the ballot-box, to-morrow. Our information from Martin, Bertie, Hertford, Pitt, and Washington Counties, is of the most cheering character.

The Slander against Gen. Pierce.

It is well known to our readers that Whig Editors and orators in the Southern States have been alleging that in January last, Gen. Pierce, the Democratic Candidate for President, used the following expressions in a speech in New Boston, New Hampshire:

"*I have been asked if I liked this Fugitive Slave Law: I answered No,* I LOATHED IT. I HAVE A MOST REVOLTING FEELING AT THE GIVING UP OF A SLAVE—THE LAW IS OPPOSED TO HUMANITY."

This language is attributed to Gen. Pierce in a communication which was publised in the Manchester (N. H.) Democrat, in January last, which communication professed to give an account of his speech on the occasion referred to. This newspaper, the Manchester Democrat, and the Concord Democrat, which joins it in its work of slander and defamation, *are both Abolition journals*, edited, the former by Goodall, and the latter by Fogg, *both Abolitionists of the blackest stamp.* They are opposed to Gen. Pierce's election, as they have uniformly been to his course as a Democrat in New Hampshire; and it is utterly untrue, as alleged by Southern Whig leaders, that they are now supporting him for the Presidency. But we need not dwell upon the character of these papers, or say anything more here as to the men who control them, as the whole matter has been fully set forth in the letter from New Hampshire to the New York Herald, which we publish to-day, and to which we invite the attention of our readers.

This charge against Gen. Pierce was branded as false, as soon as it appeared, by Messrs. Ayer and Campbell, of New Hampshire, gentlemen of high character, *who heard the speech referred to;* and they were sustained in their statement as to the Abolition character of the journals above-named, by Messrs. Norris, Peaslee, and Hibbard, members of Congress from that State, who also bear their testimony to the fact that Gen. Pierce has been grossly misrepresented and slandered. But we have more proof on this subject—proof which ought forever to silence the tongues of those who have been so busily engaged in this work of defamation. We find in the last Washington Union the following document:

"The undersigned having had their attention called to a communication published in the Manchester Democrat of the 8th of January last, and republished in the Washington Republic of the 13th instant, purporting to give an account of Gen. Pierce's speech at New Boston last winter, deem it due to truth to make the following statement:

"'We were all of us present on the occasion referred to, and are therefore able to speak positively in regard to the truthfulness of that report. We do not hesitate to pronounce it, without any qualification, a tissue of falsehoods from beginning to end. In whole and in part, in substance and detail, it is entirely and grossly false, and was so denounced by those of us who saw it at the time of its original publication. No one expression there imputed to General Pierce is correct, and most of them are entire fabrications, without the slightest shadow of truth.

Gen. Pierce's speech upon this occasion was an able, bold, and eloquent vindication of the course pursued by the democratic party of the State in rescinding the nomination of John Atwood, their former candidate for governor, on account of his joining with the abolitionists in their opposition to the compromise measures. He spoke of the fugitive-slave law as an act in perfect conformity to the requirements of the constitution, and one that we were bound by the highest considerations to observe and execute in good faith. He alluded to the arguments made use of by the higher-law politicians, and denounced their doctrines as fanatical and dangerous. He showed that their objections to the present fugitive-slave law applied with equal force to the act of 1793, and even the constitution itself. The law of 1793, he said, had received the approval of Washington and of many of the wisest and purest patriots among the founders of our republic, and he considered these men as moral, as virtuous, and as conscientious as those noisy abolitionists who were now trying to overthrow the institutions they have established.

To us who are acquainted with the character of the warfare the abolition organs of this State have been accustomed to wage against the democratic party, communications in their columns like the one above referred to occasion no surprise. Here they can deceive no one. But as a desperate attempt has been made abroad to prejudice Gen. Pierce, by reviving some of their miserable falsehoods, we have deemed it no more than a simple act of justice to publish over our own signatures the foregoing declaration.

Walter French,	Dustin Marshall,
J. C. Flanders,	W. B. Johnson,
J. M. Campbell,	Charles Bennett,
B. F. Ayer,	George W. Hackett,
J. N. Haynes,	A. L. Hutchinson, of Manchester,
J. L. Kennedy,	Eli. Monroe, of Amherst,
Perley Dodge,	John S. Carr,
Thomas R. Butterfield,	Jeremiah Austin,
Alfred Story,	Daniel B. Austin, of Goffestown,
Oren More,	Jesse Carr,
B. B. Whittemore,	Geo. Bowers, of Nashua,
William Parker, of Francestown,	
William H. Bachelder,	Daniel Dodge, 2d,
John Gregg,	Parker Bartlett,
John Smith,	Stephen Bennet,
Aaron White,	Jacob Bennet,
Jesse Wilkins,	John Cochran, 2d,
Frank Flanders,	Ezra Corles,
S. F. Burnham,	James B. White,
Wm. Bachelder,	Horace Philbrick,
William Dodge,	Samuel Dodge,
David Gregg,	Abner H. Bentley,
George G. Fox,	William Bentley,
James E. Flanders,	Benj. Dodge, 4th,
Benjamin Fletcher,	Hiram Dodge,
Robert Whipple,	Isaac Bartlett,
Jeremiah Burnham,	John Giddings,
Benj. T. Livingston,	Henry Damon,
Peter Jones,	Henry Hutchinson,
A. W. Jones,	Asa M. Mellen,
George Adams,	Russell Walker,
Daniel Campbell,	John Dorman,
Josiah Warren, jr.,	Jacob Davis,
R. B. Cochran,	Ebenezer Foilansbee,
Daniel Shepherd,	Parker S. Willson,
John Q. A. Caldwell,	James Wilson,
Benjamin Fairfield,	Amos S. Lull,
Silas K. Hadlock,	Samuel Davis,
Kendall Hadlock,	Joseph Gregg,
Joseph Fairfield,	Elias E. Dickey,
Joseph A. Leach,	Samuel Cochran,
John Lynch,	Isaac Cochran,
Thomas Smith, jr.,	William G. Burton,
Israel Shepherd,	James Buxton,
Ephraim Fox,	Benj. S. Woodbury,
Samuel Putnam,	D. A. Tewksbury,
Moses Peahody,	E. H. Woodbury,
David Marshall,	Joshua E. Woodbury,
James Cristy,	Nelson N. Philbrick,
Wm. Parker,	Stephen Fippen,
E. H. Parker,	Mark Colburn,
Cyrus Wilder,	Thomas J. Stone,
Levi Chamberlin,	John Shirley,
Moses Woods.	John Shirley, jr.,
Wm. Parker, jr.,	Willard Colburn,
Daniel Dodge,	Daniel Gregg,
July 24, 1852.	of New Boston."

The Boston Post contains the following in relation to some of the signers of the above:

"That evidence is both negative and positive. It pronounces the abolition reports of Gen. Pierce's speech as a tissue of *falsehood*, while it distinctly affirms what he did say as to this law. The Republic may like to know as to the character of some of these signers. Now, Benjamin Fletcher was chairman of the New Boston meeting; John Gregg is the present representative of that town; Daniel Campbell, E. B. Cochrane, and several others, have heretofore represented New Boston in the legislature; Jesse Carr, of Goffestown, and William Parker, of Francestown are the judges of the court of common pleas; Perley Dodge of Amherst, is clerk of the superior court; Elijah Monroe of Amherst, is high sheriff of the county in which he resides; Walter French and Isaac C. Flanders of Manchester, are two of the wealthiest and most repectable citizens of that city; and B. B. Whittemore, of Nashua is one of the state senators. Such are some of the signers to this document. A more specific and conclusive piece of testimony it would be hard to find. It nails the abolition reports to the counter as the basest sort of coin."

The Washington Union, in laying the foregoing testimony before its readers, says:

"By way of finishing this matter and putting it in the power of all our readers to judge for themselves how monstrous an outrage has been perpetrated by the whig and abolitionist conspirators against Gen. Pierce, we now place before our readers the following conclusive testimony of the officers of the New Boston meeting and the principal men who attended it. The original manuscript of the document containing the original signatures has been placed in our possession, and it must be regarded as *the direct testimony of the meeting itself as to the speech of* Gen. Pierce. But this is not all nor the most. *We now state, as a matter of our own personal knowledge, that Gen. Pierce, over his own signature, has repeatedly denounced the report in question, of his speech at New Boston, as grossly false—as a tissue of falsehoods, and a complete and total misrepresentation of what he then said.* This precludes the necessity of any further testimony on the subject; and if we allude to the matter again, it will be not to vindicate Gen. Pierce from a charge as senseless in itself, as it is utterly exploded by the evidence, but rather to hold up to the just indignation of the country the foul conspiracy which the whig leaders and organs have made a part of their partisan warfare, not only upon Gen. Pierce, but upon the right of the people to know his true position."

But the Washington Republic, determined by all means, whether fair or foul, to fasten this charge on Gen. Pierce, introduces new matter on the subject, consisting of an affidavit of one Rev. Andrew T. Foss, and a certificate of character in behalf of Goodale, by Tuck and Perkins, members of Congress from New Hampshire. Foss swears that he reported the speech of Gen. Pierce, on the occasion referred to, for Goodale's paper, and that he reported it correctly. And who is this Foss? He is a fanatical disciple of the "higher law," who has left his pulpit to preach Abolitionism—who sheds crocodile tears over distant and happy negroes, while many of those about him, in white skins, are pining in want and misery—who endeavors to "make clean" for himself and the "ravenous wolves" who howl in chorus with him, the "outside of the platter" while within "there is nothing but rottenness and dead men's bones"—who follows William H. Seward and his confederates in crime in preference to the mild and immortal teachings of the Saviour of mankind—who tramples on good-will, affection, and charity, which ought to flow out in pure streams from brother to brother in all this great Confederacy, and who would substitute for these things and for all the virtues which adorn and elevate humanity, and the hope which lights up the gloom beyond, that hypocrisy which is from hell, and such sentiments and motives as can find a place only in the bosoms of incarnate fiends! Such is this man Andrew T. Foss; and yet he *swears!* Why, there is no respectable Jury in New Hampshire who would hang a dog on his testimony, though backed by Tuck, Fogg, and Goodale, who might swear with him and for him till they were as blue as their own characters and as black as the infamy which enshrouds them. *He* is the creature who dared to interrogate Gen. Pierce on this very occasion, and at whose instigation the vile Abolitionists who were present *hissed Gen. Pierce for his manly avowal of his devotion to the Union and for his eloquent defence of the fugitive-slave law!* And *this* is the creature relied on ☞ by Southern Whigs in their efforts to hunt down and destroy one of the noblest, ablest, and most consistent defenders of their Constitutional rights the Southern people have ever had in the non-slaveholding States! ☜ And has it come to this? A citizen of a free State stands up for years, in Congress and out, in behalf of a wronged and injured section—he pleads for them—he vindicates their rights—he aids them in extending their peculiar institution, as in the case of Texas, over new and fertile regions—he even wins from Mr Calhoun, by such patriotic and *national* conduct, his fullest confidence and the highest commendations; and yet this citizen, when he is brought forward for an office which, so far from seeking he had expressly declined, is set upon by the very men whose rights he has thus upheld and whose interests he has thus defended—his whole public life, for party purposes, is distorted and blackened, *on Abolition testimony*, and he who was a friend—ever and only a friend—is pronounced a false character, a coward and an enemy!

We cannot hope, even after this array of facts, that the Whig papers will do simple justice on this subject to Gen. Pierce. Their only hope is in misrepresentation and falsehood; and their love for the spoils is too intense to permit them to do justice where injury to their own cause might follow. But we have marked them, and we are content to leave them with the people. They may withhold justice themselves, but they will get that justice they deserve in November. The authors of falsehood and the propagators of slander, in this free country, where the people read and hear for themselves, are sure to become, sooner or later, their own punishers and executioners.

Democrats of Wake!

This last appeal to you shall be brief. The time for talking has passed, and the hour for action has arrived. Are you *all* ready for the work of to-morrow? Are you fully impressed with the importance of the contest? If so, then turn out, as of old, in your strength and with *all* your votes. Lose no time, but work from ten in the morning till the polls are closed. Work for David S. Reid and for your *whole* ticket for the Legislature. All you have to do is to *put forth your strength as one man*, and the day will be yours.

Remember, that every vote cast for Whig candidates ☞ will be a vote for a Whig United States' Senator. ☜

The Barbecue.

Ample preparations have been made for the Barbecue, to be given to-day, in the Baptist Grove; and *every body*, Whig as well as Democrat, is invited to attend.

The people will be addressed by Gen. Saunders, Perrin Busbee, Esq., and others.

The Whigs, we learn, will also give a Barbecue to-day. Their table will be spread on the Court-House square.

More Proof that John Kerr is for an "Open, Free and Unrestricted Convention!"

As John Kerr goes further West he comes out more decidedly for a free and open Convention; and in addition to this, he has also taken ground, in the West, *against* Free Suffrage by legislative enactment, and tells the East thereby that they shall not have Free Suffrage unless they will agree to his Western project of an open Convention. We make the following statements on the authority of MARCUS ERWIN, Esq., a prominent *Whig* member of the last Assembly:

In his speech in Asheville on the 24th instant *Mr. Kerr declared himself the advocate of an "open, free and unrestricted Convention."* He declared also that his Convention opinions were not new—that they were not gotten up to serve electioneering purposes, but that he had, four years ago, written a letter to Mr. Rayner, in which he declared himself in favor of an open, unrestricted Convention, and subsequently, two years ago, he had written a letter of similar import to Gov. Manly; that he still adhered to these opinions, and was now, as then, the advocate of a free and unrestricted Convention.

He also made a furious attack on Gov. Reid for the opinions expressed by him in his Inaugural, with regard to the effect on slave property of agitating the question of the basis. The following portion of the Inaugural was most severely denounced by Mr. Kerr:

"The Convention of 1835, in a spirit of compromise and concession, adopted taxation as the basis for the Senate and federal population as the basis of representation for the House of Commons. The Abolitionists at the North wish to destroy the basis of federal population upon which we are represented in Congress. Their course on this subject is viewed as dangerous and mischievous; and I regard a similar movement in relation to our representation in the State Legislature, however well intended, as fraught with equal mischief and danger. The federal basis consists of three-fifth of the slaves added to the whole number of free persons. The white basis would wholly exclude the computation of slaves in representation. Persons other than voters are properly represented. Although federal population prevails as a basis, yet slaves do not vote, nor do white females and minors; still they are represented. Slaves, although property, are persons, and subject to legislation in that two-fold character."

And the burden of his denunciation was, the white basis slang of the Greensborough Patriot, to wit, that Gov. Reid in the foregoing, charges the advocates of a change of the basis with being Abolitionists!

We learn further that Gov. Reid asked Mr. Kerr, at Hendersonville, on the 23d July, whether if he were a member of the Assembly he would vote for the Free Suffrage bill; to which Mr. Kerr replied, "I WOULD NOT—I am opposed to all amendments to the Constitution by the Legislature."

We learn further that an offer has been made to Gen. Edney, at Washington, by a subordinate in the Navy Department, and by certain Whig members of Congress from this State, to secure to him, Edney, one thousand dollars in case he, Edney, would come home and take the stump, *or in case Kerr should be elected!* We make this statement on Mr. Erwin's authority, who received the information from a gentleman of character and standing in Washington City.

We learn that when Mr. Kerr announced himself in Asheville for an "open, free, and unrestricted Convention," Gov. Reid told the people Mr. Kerr *had never taken similar ground in the East*, in his hearing. The truth is, if Mr. Kerr had taken the ground in the East, which he has taken in the West, public meetings of the Whigs would have been held, and he would, in all probability, have been denounced and compelled to withdraw from the field.

By thus advocating an open Convention, and by setting his face, as he has done in the West, against the Free Suffrage bill, Mr. Kerr *virtually goes for a change of the basis*, for the plain reason that, if Free Suffrage should finally fail by Legislative enactment, a Convention will be called; that Convention Mr. Kerr advocates; that Convention Mr. Kerr advocates on the Federal basis, by which the West has already eight or ten majority, and *Mr. Kerr knows that this majority, in an open Convention, will change the present Senate basis of pure taxation to a "mixed" or a white basis.*

Again: Mr. Kerr holds that a majority of the people of the State have a right to call a Convention to change the Constitution! or, in other words, if a majority should vote for a Convention, the Legislature would be "*morally* and politically bound" to call it! What is this but the "HIGHER LAW"? The *Constitution* says two-thirds, but Mr. Kerr, who it seems, has a "law" "*higher*" than the Constitution, says a majority of the people!

Will the Eastern Whigs submit to this? Will they, for the sake of party, *vote away their dearest rights?* Let them answer at the polls.

And what will the people of the State say to this foul attempt, *in Washington City*, to transfer them like so many cattle, first to John Kerr, next to Scott and Graham, and next to Seward?

We have stated the foregoing facts on the best authority; and we have other unquestionable authority for them besides that of Mr. Erwin, but did not deem it necessary to use it. *His* word will not be disputed, where he is known, by any one.

Remember, that every vote for John Kerr will be a vote AGAINST FREE SUFFRAGE, and FOR AN OPEN, UNRESTRICTED CONVENTION; and every vote for David S. Reid willl be a vote *for* Free Suffrage and *against* a Convention.

Rouse yourselves, men of the East, and go forward to the ballot-box as one man, *to maintain your rights.* John Kerr, as we have proved to you, *is against you;* every vote for him *will be a vote against your vested rights and dearest interests.* You have been fairly and fully warned; and your action on the 5th of August will be the result of your own reflection and deliberate judgment. Exercise your rights at the ballot-box like men; but do not, we conjure you, *prefer your party to the interests of your section by voting for such a man as John Kerr, who is now betraying you, for his own selfish ends, into the hands of the advocates of a white basis and an open Convention.*

P. S. We have just seen a letter from N. W. Woodfin, Esq., of Buncombe, in which he speaks of Mr. Kerr's course in the West, and especially at Asheville. Mr. Woodfin says Mr. Kerr *has thoroughly satisfied the Whigs of the West that he is with them on the Convention question*, and, he adds, Mr. Kerr is *now a favorite of the West.* It was reported here on good authority, some two or three weeks since, that Mr. Woodfin had declared publicly in the streets of Asheville, that if Mr. Kerr should go West and take the same grounds he had taken in the East on the Convention question, *he would not support him.* Mr. Woodfin is now satisfied, and supports Mr. Kerr most cordially; and Mr. Woodfin, it is well known, IS THE ADVOCATE OF A WHITE BASIS IN BOTH THE COMMONS AND THE SENATE! People of the East, BEWARE!

The Raleigh Register must have been in possession, for several days past, of the foregoing startling facts; but that paper has SUPPRESSED them. People of the East, we say again, BEWARE!

The Legislature.

We present below a list of the members of the last Legislature of this State, with some calculations as to the probable political complexion of the next. The Democrats are in roman, Whigs in *italics.* The following are the members of the last State

SENATE.

1st District, Pasquotank and Perquimons—*William B. Shepard.*
2nd District, Camden and Currituck—*John Barnard.*
3d District, Gates and Chowan—*Henry Willey.*
4th District, Washington and Tyrrell—*T. E. Pender.*
5th District, Northampton—J. M. S. Rogers.
6th District, Hertford—*Daniel V. Sessoms.*
7th District, Bertie—*Lewis Bond.*
8th District, Martin—W. R. W. Sherrod.
9th District, Halifax—*Andrew Joyner.*
10th District, Edgecombe—Henry T. Clark.
11th District, Pitt—*Benj. F. Eborn.*
12th District, Beaufort and Hyde—*Allen Grist.*
13th District, Craven—*William H. Washington.*
14th District, Carteret and Jones—*M. F. Arendell.*
15th District, Lenoir and Greene—Edwin G. Speight.
16th District, New Hanover—N. N. Nixon.
17th District, Onslow—George H. McMillan.
18th District, Duplin—B. W. Herring.
19th District, Brunswick, Bladen, and Columbus—R. Wooten.
20th District, Cumberland—Thos. N. Cameron.
21st District, Sampson—Thomas Bunting.
22d District, Wayne—William Thompson.
23d District, Johnston—William H. Watson.
24th District, Wake—Wesley Jones.
25th District, Nash—John H. Drake.
26th District, Franklin—James Collins.
27th District, Warren—Weldon N. Edwards.
28th District, Granville—N. E. Cannady.
29th District, Person—Robert H. Hester.
30th District, Orange—John Berry.
31st District, Chatham—*John H. Haughton.*
32d District, Moore and Montgomery—*A. R. Kelly.*
33d District, Robeson and Richmond—*John Malloy.*
34th District, Anson—*P. Richardson.*
35th District, Randolph—*W. B. Lane.*
36th District, Guilford—*John A. Gilmer.*
37th District, Caswell—George Williamson.
38th District, Rockingham—D. W. Courts.
39th District, Mecklenburg—Green W. Caldwell.
40th District, Cabarrus and Stanly—*Rufus Barringer.*
41st District, Rowan and Davie—*J. A. Lillington.*
42d District, Davidson—Samuel Hargrave.
43d District, Stokes and Forsyth—P. Barrow.
44th District, Surry and Ashe—George Bower.
45th District, Iredell—*George F. Davidson.*
46th District, Lincoln—John F. Hoke.
47th District, Rutherford and Cleveland—*J. G. Bynum.*
48th District, Burke, Caldwell, &c.—*T. R. Caldwell.*
49th District, Buncombe, &c.—*N. W. Woodfin.*
50th District, Haywood, &c.—W. H. Thomas.

27 Democrats to 23 Whigs. We count, in this election, with *absolute certainty*, upon Democratic Senators from the 8th, 10th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th, 20th, 21st, 22d, 23d, 24th, 25th, 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 37th, 38th, 39th, 44th, 46th, and 50th Districts, making in all 23; we count with *nearly* absolute certainty upon the 5th, 30th, 42d, 43d, and 47th Districts; and we have good grounds for hoping for success in the 2d, 7th, 9th, and 31st Districts. In addition to this, the Democrats have candidates in the 1st, 3d, 6th, 12th, and 14th Districts, with some hopes of success; and the Southern Rights men, Democrats and Whigs combined, have candidates in the 4th, 48th, and 49th Districts. We think, upon the whole, that the Democratic majority in the next Senate cannot be less than 4, just what it was in the last. We *may* fall one below, or go one above; but any rate we are sure of the Senate, and now that the election is so near at hand, we have no doubt our opponents are ready to concede to us a majority in that body.

We now give the names of the members of the last

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Anson—*A. J. Dargan, B. I. Dunlap.*
Ashe—*Alexander B. McMillan.*
Beaufort—*J. R. Stubbs, W. H. Tripp.*
Bertie—*J. B. Cherry, P. H. Winston.*
Bladen—Thos. S. D. McDowell.
Brunswick—*John H. Hill.*
Buncombe—James Sharp, *Marcus Erwin.*
Burke and McDowell—W. W. Avery, *T. G. Walton.*
Cabarrus—*J. W. Scott, J. Shimpock.*
Caldwell—*John Hayes.*
Camden—*Caleb Barco.*
Carteret—*Jennings Pigott.*
Caswell—D. S. Johnson, S. P. Hill.
Chatham—*D. Hackney*, R. C. Cotten, *G. M. Brazier.*
Cherokee—*George W. Hayes.*
Chowan—William E. Bond.
Cleveland—G. G. Holland.
Columbus—*John A. Maultsby.*
Craven—Geo. S. Stevenson, *A. T. Jerkins.*
Cumberland—James C. Dobbin, George W. Pegram.
Currituck—Samuel B. Jarvis.
Davidson—*J. M. Leach, A. G. Foster.*
Davie—*Stephen Douthitt.*
Duplin—Isaac B. Kelly, N. B. Mathis.
Edgecombe—Joshua Barnes, K. Thigpen.
Franklin—William K. Martin, Josiah Bridges.
Gates—*Mills H. Eure.*
Greene—*Benj. F. Williams.*
Granville—*W. R. Wiggins, Lewis Parham, Jas. S. Amis.*
Guilford—*D. F. Caldwell, Peter Adams, C. H. Wiley.*
Halifax—*W. B. Pope, D. C. Clanton.*
Haywood—Robt. G. A. Love.
Henderson—*Henry T. Farmer.*
Hertford—*Kenneth Rayner.*
Hyde—E. D. Saunderson.
Iredell—*E. M. Campbell, J. M. Bogle, G. G. McKay.*
Johnston—L. B. Sanders, A. J. Leach.
Jones—*F. G. Simmons.*
Lenoir—William Sutton.
Lincoln—F. D. Reinhardt, Richard Rankin, S. N. Stowe, Henderson Sherrill.
Macon—*David W. Siler.*
Martin—William L. Mizell.
Mecklenburg—John K. Harrison, *E. C. Davidson*, James J. Williams.
Moore—Samuel J. Person.
Montgomery—*Zebedee Russell.*
Nash—Ford Taylor.
New Hanover—John D. Powers, Wm. Hill.
Northampton—*D. A. Barnes*, Thomas J. Person.
Onslow—Edward W. Fonville.
Orange—Cad. Jones, jr., D. A. Montgomery, L. Durham, George Patterson.
Pasquotank—*George D. Pool.*
Perquimons—Thomas Wilson.
Person—C. S. Winstead.
Pitt—*William J. Blow*, M. Dickerson.
Randolph—*J. Thornburg, J. M. A. Drake.*
Richmond—*Walter L. Steele.*
Robeson—William McNeill, N. McNeill.
Rockingham—Thos. Ruffin, jr., Horatio Kallum.
Rowan—*A. H. Caldwell, O. G. Foard.*
Rutherford—*J. B. Sloan, Calvin J. Webb.*
Sampson—Amos Herring, Jno. L. Boykin.
Stanly—*Francis Locke.*
Surry—James Sheek, Jos. Cockerham, J. R. McLean.
Stokes—Allen Flynt, H. Marshall, J. A. Waugh.
Tyrrell—*Joseph McCleese.*
Wake—James D. Newsom, Romulus M. Saunders, Burwell Rollins.
Warren—Francis A. Thornton, Wm. Eaton, jr.
Washington—Uriah W. Swanner.
Wilkes—J. B. Gordon, *A. M. Foster.*
Wayne—C. H. Brogden, John V. Sherard.
Yancey—Samuel Fleming.

65 Democrats and 55 Whigs. We have classed Mr. Erwin with the Whigs, because he was then a Southern Right's Whig; but he is now for Pierce and King. [By the way, we hope to have the high gratification of recording his election to the Senate from the Buncombe District, over the Scott-Seward candidate, N. W. Woodfin.] We have also placed Mr. Brazier among the Whigs, because he was elected as an independent Whig, though he gave some good Democratic votes during the last session. Messrs. Pope and Clanton we have also classed as Whigs, because they were elected as independent Whigs, though they also gave some good Democratic votes. They were and are both for Reid; and we think we are safe in saying they are *both* for Pierce and King. Mr. Rayner is a Whig, and is of course so classed, though we learn he is not pleased with Mr. Kerr's majority, Convention doctrines, and refuses to say whether he will support Scott.

We count, in this election, with *absolute certainty*, on one Commoner from Bladen, one from Burke and McDowell, two from Caswell, one from Chatham, one from Cleaveland, one from Columbus, two from Cumberland, one from Currituck, two from Duplin, two from Edgecombe, two from Franklin, two from Granville, one from Haywood, two from Johnston, one from Lenoir, four from Lincoln, one from Martin, one from Moore, three from Mecklenburg, one from Nash, two from New Hanover, one from Onslow, three from Orange, one from Person, two from Robeson, two from Rockingham, two from Sampson, two from Surry, two from Stokes, three from Wake, two from Warren, two from Wayne, making in all 56; we count with *nearly* absolute certainty, on one from Craven, one from Greene, one more from Granville, one from Jones, one from Northampton, one more from Orange, one from Perquimons, one more from Surry, one more from Stokes, and one from Yancey; and we have good grounds for hoping for one more from Chatham, one from Chowan, one from Halifax, one from Pitt, one from Rowan, one from Rutherford, one from Caldwell, one from Washington, and one from Wilkes—making 56 absolutely certain, 10 nearly absolutely certain, and 9 whose prospects are good. In addition to this, the Democrats have candidates in Bertie, Carteret, Gates, Hertford, Macon, Pasquotank and Randolph, with some hopes of success; and the Southern Rights men, Democrats and Whigs combined, have candidates in the field in three or four other Counties.

The Senate consists of 50 members, and the Commons of 120. The last Senate stood 27 Democrats to 23 Whigs, and the House 65 Democrats to 55 Whigs—making a Democratic majority of 4 in the Senate, 10 in the House, and consequently a majority on joint ballot of 14. We may concede a clear gain of 6 to the Whigs, and still have a majority of 2 on joint ballot; but we concede nothing—if we lose at one point we shall gain at another. Who supposes that the Whigs can make a *clear* gain of 7 in both Houses? And even that gain would only make a tie. Upon the whole, we think it quite certain that the Democrats will have, in the next Assembly, a majority on joint ballot of not less than ten—an excellent *working* majority. It may be more, but we do not see how it can be less.

A CARD.

To the Editor of the Standard—SIR: the statement made in a certificate of Messrs. Caldwell and Joyce, that I had at one time denied signing the certificate of Wilson S. Hill and others, is not correct; at least, I never intended conveying such an idea to any person, but all the time stating that I had signed it, and that every word in said certificate was substantially true—to which fact I am sure there are many persons here, both Whigs and Democrats, who will testify, if necessary.

My only reason for wishing my name withdrawn was that my situation forbid that it should appear before the public, having no wish that my name should appear in politics. I therefore authorize you to state, in the Standard, if necessary, that the statement of Messrs. Caldwell and Joyce in relation to myself, is absolutely untrue. Respectfully,

B. G. GRAHAM.

GREENSBOROUGH, July 30, 1852.

The public will recollect that it was stated, with an air of triumph, by the Greensborough Patriot and Register, that *one* of the signers of the statement of Wilson S. Hill and others had declared that his name was used without authority. The above Card from Mr. Graham, the gentleman alluded to, stamps this statement of these papers, and of Messrs. Caldwell and Joyce, as untrue. The public will now be able to form a just idea as to the value to be attached to certificates from *Whig* partizans.

The truth is, the statement of Wilson S. Hill and others not only bears upon its face the strongest evidence that it is strictly correct, but it has been confirmed by the certificate of Mr. Gilmer and others. All that was charged upon Mr. John Kerr has been *proved* beyond question.

PIERCE AND KING CLUB. The Democrats of Raleigh and vicinity had a most enthusiastic meeting at the Court-House on Saturday evening last. They were addressed in an able and eloquent manner by Gen. Singeltary, of Nash. The best spirit prevails among the Democrats in this quarter, and they are determined to do their whole duty to-morrow.

The types made a Correspondent of the Boston Atlas, Whig, say "the Whigs never entered a campaign under more *auspicious* circumstances." He meant to say *auspicious.*

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NORTH CAROLINA.

We present below a Tabular Statement of the vote of North Carolina, for Polk and Clay in 1844, and Reid and Manly in 1848 and 1850. The vote is *official*, and may therefore be relied upon as correct. Catawba and Gaston vote with Lincoln, McDowell with Burke, Union with Mecklenburg, Alamance with Orange, Forsythe with Stokes, Watauga with Ashe, Madison with Buncombe and Yancy, Jackson with Haywood and Macon, Yadkin with Surry, and Alexander with Iredell, Wilkes, and Caldwell; and as the votes of these Counties are thus included, they are not named in the following Table:

	1844.		1848.		1850.		1852.	
	Polk.	Clay.	Reid.	Manly.	Reid.	Manly.	Reid.	Kerr.
Anson,	481	1012	400	1049	502	1043		
Ashe,	477	522	782	551	687	604		
Burke,	228	1234	396	1299	344	1341		
Buncombe,	412	961	644	921	649	1035		
Bladen,	486	280	516	281	561	311		
Bertie,	339	475	370	524	431	526		
Beaufort,	527	932	512	857	537	814		
Brunswick,	283	351	194	301	260	306		
Cabarrus,	374	781	377	743	412	693		
Craven,	628	654	730	742	541	609		
Cumberland,	1101	703	1023	578	1310	602		
Chowan,	166	305	228	293	223	281		
Columbus,	363	135	440	174	454	165		
Camden,	101	556	80	489	85	497		
Carteret,	315	434	365	407	361	415		
Cherokee,	225	390	217	582	230	713		
Caswell,	1182	283	1081	263	1144	263		
Chatham,	729	1136	781	935	896	1149		
Caldwell,	219	598	138	589	147	640		
Currituck,	551	157	583	177	457	185		
Cleaveland,	624	366	727	425	820	297		
Davidson,	610	1091	669	1096	699	1159		
Davie,	272	529	391	542	313	577		
Duplin,	936	223	921	218	1035	226		
Edgecombe,	1503	126	1406	104	1481	88		
Franklin,	760	336	673	319	694	311		
Granville,	942	936	946	1016	974	984		
Guilford,	515	2130	442	1567	526	1772		
Greene,	276	302	315	207	342	317		
Gates,	355	355	390	371	367	397		
Haywood,	267	342	430	412	399	508		
Halifax,	466	592	507	601	536	485		
Hertford,	253	309	173	330	171	270		
Hyde,	164	318	298	469	316	422		
Henderson,	141	555	227	656	272	694		
Iredell,	330	1582	458	1376	279	1010		
Jones,	142	203	181	215	182	221		
Johnston,	650	595	814	720	849	638		
Lenoir,	357	225	455	196	477	255		
Lincoln,	1736	790	1877	832	1992	690		
Martin,	580	310	557	339	595	313		
Moore,	500	540	556	544	589	671		
Montgomery,	139	658	86	609	171	631		
Macon,	224	374	352	451	390	484		
Mecklenburg,	1201	909	1068	698	1152	670		
Nash,	894	74	887	106	909	80		
New Hanover,	1122	382	1015	272	1187	278		
Northampton,	364	519	500	512	524	489		
Onslow,	717	194	663	176	715	186		
Orange,	1589	1686	1726	1714	1855	1634		
Pasquotank,	232	663	176	471	217	390		
Perquimons,	223	441	265	366	291	347		
Pitt,	476	634	571	589	583	591		
Person,	649	275	578	360	577	329		
Robeson,	591	559	628	581	626	562		
Rockingham,	1022	430	968	340	1107	337		
Rowan,	586	833	696	827	649	890		
Rutherford,	296	1310	439	1265	937	500		
Randolph,	312	1171	313	1199	354	1354		
Richmond,	117	802	68	545	141	680		
Sampson,	878	533	692	530	853	507		
Surry,	880	996	1226	1090	1352	1017		
Stokes,	1153	1084	1223	1003	1452	1060		
Stanly,	48	530	26	746	66	834		
Tyrrell,	92	283	106	336	131	353		
Wake,	1374	1044	1293	991	1450	979		
Warren,	810	128	630	172	689	183		
Washington,	124	329	182	358	291	189		
Wayne,	911	254	1097	264	1091	221		
Wilkes,	181	1208	309	1299	314	1373		
Yancy,	427	338	634	357	632	456		
Total,	39,287	43,232	41,682	42,536	44,845	42,071		
		39,287		41,682	42,071			
		3,945		854	2,774			

Gathering at Rocky Mount.

We learn that there was a large gathering of the people at Rocky Mount, on Thursday last, at which time the County candidates were present, and also Gen. Singeltary, of Nash, who spoke with his usual annimation and with marked effect.

Letters were received from Messrs. Strange, Dobbin, Branch, Kennedy, and Biggs. The Tarborough Southerner says:

"We understood that the speeches of the County candidates, and Gen. Singeltary, were very good indeed, and from what we heard, friend Hyman was giving his declining cause quite a creditable bolstering. However, for hot weather, and a fat man, it was rather too much of a burden."

"Friend Hyman," we learn, was completely demolished by Gen. Singeltary.

Burning of the Henry Clay.

A dreadful calamity occurred a few days since, on the Hudson river, in the burning of the Henry Clay. The steamer, crowded with paasengers, most of whom were highly intelligent and estimable, took fire, and so rapid was its progress, though the boat was run at once upon the shore, that from fifty to seventy-five lives were lost. We give some of the particulars in another column.

It was at first stated that Owen Fennell, Esq., of New Hanover, who was on board the Henry Clay, was lost; but we are gratified to learn that he escaped. The Wilmington Commercial says:

"We publish in another column, an account of the loss of the steamer *Henry Clay*, with the destruction of several lives. It was rumored that our esteemed fellow-citizen, Owen Fennell, Sheriff of this County, was lost. This is now contradicted, with the painful intelligence that his wife, Mrs. Fennell was drowned. Her body has been recovered."

The Knoxville, Tenn., Whig says, that Dr. Crozier, and M. M. Gaines, Esq., leading and influential Whigs, are against Scott, and that Mr. Walker, a respectable merchant and an influential Whig, offered a resolution at a Whig meeting repudiating Scott, which was seconded and advocated by W. G. Swan, Esq., Whig Attorney General of the State of Tennessee, "in a speech of some length, and of decided ability, in which he showed clearly that Scott's nomination was a fraud upon the Whig party, and had been achieved by the Abolition vote of the Convention."

Post Offices in North Carolina. The following new Post offices have been established in this State: Jack's Creek, Yancy Co., Joseph Tucker, P. M. Argyle, Cumberland, D. McLaughlin, P. M. Boon's Station, Alamance Co., W. A. Holt, P. M. Silver Run, Cumberland Co., John R. Murchison, P. M.

Mr. Webster, it is stated, will remain at Marshfield for some weeks, during which he will give his attention to the existing fishery difficulties. Documents, maps, &c., relating to the subject, have been ordered from Washington. He still refuses to say whether he will go for Scott.

[From the New Hampshire Cor. of the N. Y. Herald.]

INTERESTING LETTER.

The slander upon Gen. Pierce's character disposed of by documents, facts and figures—Whig Testimony to his sobriety and moral conduct—The Professional and Political history of Gen. Pierce.

In a former letter I told you that the respectable whigs here were utterly disgusted with the base attacks made upon the personal character of General Pierce, of whom all classes of citizens feel proud. I also warned the calumniators that it was better to let his character alone, as an investigation into their allegations would rebound with infamy upon their own heads. I shall now prove that I was right, by unquestionable documents. I addressed a note to each of the gentlemen whose names are signed to the subjoined letters. The following is the correspondence:

A correspondent of the New York Herald, who encloses his card, having visited Concord for the purpose of learning the history and personal character of General Pierce, the democratic candidate for the Presidency, and having seen charges in certain newspapers affecting the moral character of that gentleman, the writer applies for authentic information upon the subject, as having the best opportunity for knowing his habits—not that he believes, or ever did believe, those statements, but that the truth may come out in such a shape that it cannot be gainsayed.

Concord, July 19, 1852.

Concord, N. H., July 19, 1852.

Dear Sir—In reply to your note just received, I am happy to state that I have been well acquainted with Gen. Pierce ever since he became a resident of Concord, in 1838, during most of which time I have been the keeper of a hotel. For a considerable period, he and his family boarded at my house, and I was necessarily conversant with his daily habits, and am most ready to bear witness from my own personal knowledge, to the purity of his private life and character. The false and infamous charges to which you refer, and which a most malignant partizan spirit has put in circulation, need no refutation here, where Gen. Pierce is personally known; and although a political opponent, I feel the utmost disgust at this foul attempt to prejudice him in the estimation of those who do not enjoy the honor of his personal acquaintance. The testimony of respectable men of all parties in this town, will show Gen. Pierce to be unsurpassed in the full and unexceptionable discharge of all the duties pertaining to the gentleman and the private citizen. Yours respectfully,

WM. WALKER.

Concord, N. H., July 19, 1852.

Dear Sir—I cheerfully reply to your note of this date. Gen. Pierce and his family have boarded with me since November, 1850, and do so still. I have always been a whig myself, and have uniformly voted with the party opposed to Gen. Pierce in politics, and am mortified, that, through the agency of any member of our party, there should be occasion to deny imputations so entirely groundless as those which, for party purposes, have been put in circulation. I am sure that among honorable men of both parties, who have had an opportunity to know Gen. Pierce well, you would find no unfavorable testimony against him, as a private citizen. While we do not like his politics, we are ready to award to him all respect and honor in other respects. I never knew the least foundation for any charge against his private character, and do not hesitate to say that I do know the reverse of those charges to be true.

With much respect, your obedient servant,

WILLARD WILLIAMS.

Who are the writers of these letters? Mr. Walker is an old gentleman, sixty-five or seventy years of age—a man of property, who has retired from active business. He is not only highly respectable, but one of the most truthful, intelligent, and high minded men in Concord, or in the State. Mr. Williams is a mechanic, at the head of one department of the extensive carriage manufactory of Mr. J. Stephens Abbott, in this town. He is one of its best and most respected citizens, whose honor and truthfulness no one would attempt to dispute. What are the politics of these gentlemen? Democratic? Not a bit of it. They are both strong whigs; but they both feel mortified at the shameless attempts of members of their party to disparage and injure the private character of Gen. Pierce, and they have borne this willing testimony, which is alike honorable to them and to the leaders of the opposite political party in New Hampshire. What will the New York Tribune say to this? Will it insert these letters in its columns? We shall see. Upon this part of the subject, I may add that such is the character of General Pierce for sobriety, that two years ago he was appointed one of a committee at a great temperance meeting at Concord, to request the public houses to abandon the sale of liquor; and Mr. Gasse of the American House, assured me that though he has kept a hotel for twenty years, and his house is the place where General Pierce's friends all come, he never saw or knew of him to drink two glasses of liquor during that time. Perhaps there is no instance of a public man drinking so little in his lifetime as General Pierce.

So much for the charge of being "a drunkard and a sot." The charge of cowardice, I have already effectually disposed of. There is one charge that remains. It is against his political consistency—a charge so foolish that every person here, of all political shades of opinion, regard it as most foolish imaginable. For sake of consistency, Pierce, in full reliance upon the triumph of principle in the end, has risked again and again the temporary defeat of his party, and some of the wisest politicians of the State deemed him imprudent till they saw the result. Let me give you a brief outline of his professional and political history, which I have gathered from the best sources of information.

In 1827, General Pierce went to the bar. In 1837 he was elected by the Legislature to the United States Senate. In 1839 he removed from Hillsborough to Concord. In June, 1842, he resigned his seat in the United States Senate, for the purpose of devoting himself to his profession. New Hampshire stands A No. 1 for its bar, and among them all there has not been one so successful as Gen. Pierce—none who has won so many and lost so few cases. For a whole term he has not lost a single case. This success, it is unnecessary to say required extraordinary study and devotion to his profession, and it is utterly inconsistent with the ridiculous charge touching his habits. His ambition was to stand high in his profession, as he had a very high standard before him—Daniel Webster, Ezekiel Webster, (his brother said to be better than Daniel,) Jeremiah Mason, Richard Fletcher, (one of the judges of the Supreme Court,) Ichabod Bartlett, Levi Woodbury, and John Sullivan, the only man that ever successfully withstood the immortal Henry Clay on the floor of Congress. Gen. Pierce now stands a head and shoulders above the whole bar of New Hampshire. There has been no important case in which he has not been engaged on one side or the other, or has had the offer, for the last eight years. He is unsurpassed as a criminal lawyer; and there is one thing for which he is remarkable and stands almost alone. He has never been known to take a position in court from which he found it necessary to retreat. He is quick as lightning, yet clear as a bell. But, to return to his political history:

In 1845, John P. Hale, a regular democrat, addressed a letter to his constituents against the annexation of Texas. The State Legislature of the previous year instructed their senators and representatives to vote for the measure. Gen. Pierce received intelligence of the letter of Mr. Hale at four o'clock in the afternoon. It was in the latter end of December, and the snow fell fast and furious. He started at once, in this snow storm, taking with him Mr. George, his apprentice, and proceeded to Dover, the residence of Hale, a distance of forty miles, to consult the friends of that gentleman in reference to his intentions. He learned that it was the fixed purpose of Hale to bolt from his party on the annexation question. He decided at once that Hale must be denounced and thrown overboard. Hale at that time had been in Congress from New Hampshire for two years, and had been nominated by the democratic party for a new election. Pierce had a new convention immediately called, and another man—John Woodbury—was nominated in place of Hale. There were thus three candidates—the whig candidate, Woodbury and Hale. The result was, that there was no election by the people, there being no majority. Woodbury had within two or three hundred of a majority. Hale had not within 1,500 of it. At the next State election, in 1846, Mr. Hale having taken the stump for himself, and the whigs and abolitionists having coalesced, the democratic candidate for Governor was defeated in 1847, and the Legislature was under the control of the whigs and abolitionists, Hale being at the head of this coalition. In that session, Colby (whig) was elected Governor by the Legislature, he being the first and only whig Governor of New Hampshire since 1828; and Mr. Fogg, the present editor of the Independent Democrat, (abolition paper,) was elected Secretary of State. In New Hampshire the law is to elect a Governor and State officers every year; but the party rule is to elect the same men, if possible, for the second year. In the year 1848, the next year after the defeat of the democrats, Gen. Pierce took the field for the purpose of redeeming his native State. Under his leadership the democrats were triumphant by a majority of 1,100 for Governor, and securing a majority of twenty-five in the House of Representatives, Jared Williams was elected Governor, and the abolitionists and whigs were turned out of office. Mr. Fogg, the present editor of the Independent Democrat, was removed from the Secretaryship of State. He then commenced abusing Gen. Pierce, and, from that time to this, has continued to abuse him, in co-operation with D. S. Palmer, who was also once Secretary of State under different auspices. In 1849 and 1850, the democrats were triumphant by 3,000 and 4,000 majority. In 1850 the democrats nominated Rev. John Atwood for Governor, for the election of March, 1851.

In the fall of 1850, Pierce presided at the Constitutional Convention, and he had there and then heard that Rev. Mr. Atwood had been tampered with by the Abolitionists, and had expressed himself, in a letter to some of them, against the Fugitive Slave law. Pierce had an interview with him. He consented to retract the letter, and to write another in favor of the law: but subsequently decided to say merely that the first letter was hasty. Pierce would not stand this vacillation. He got a new convention called, and Atwood was thrown overboard, having only two votes, and Dinsmore was nominated, though he had been elected the two previous years. This was only a month before the election, and many sensible democrats thought it was a dangerous experiment. Pierce, however, was decided. He said he would stand upon principle, if there were only three to stand with him. Atwood went on abolition principles. Pierce was again successful, though Mr. Atwood was a Baptist minister in good standing, and very popular.

Thus, it will be seen that the Fugitive Slave law was the test question, and that Gen. Pierce was its champion. What has the Washington Republic now to say for itself? Gen. Pierce's friends here say that they next expect to hear him charged with being in favor of the enactment of the alien and sedition laws, or a re-charter of the United States Bank. In either charge there would be as much propriety, as in that contained in the Republic.

In June, 1851, Martin was nominated for Governor, the election to come off in March, 1852. Atwood again came forward on abolition principles. Martin was elected by 1,300 majority, with 25 majority in the House of Representatives. These political movements were the boldest and most successful ever attempted in the United States, and no one man but one who had the entire confidence of his party, and who possessed the highest ability, could possibly succeed in them. Never, perhaps, was any man, in any State, so much the embodiment of his party as Frank Pierce. It is calculated that in the coming election for President, the State will give him 10,000 majority.

That he has not sought the Presidency, directly or indirectly, is known and believed of all parties in this State. In fact, his taste lay more in his profession than in public affairs. In 1842, as I have stated, he resigned the office of United States Senator. In 1845, he was appointed by the Governor, according to the constitution, to fill the unexpired term of Levi Woodbury, who had accepted a judicial office. He declined the office. Subsequently the democratic party unanimously nominated him for Governor. He declined the honor. In 1846, President Polk offered him the Attorney Generalship, and would have given him anything else he desired, but Pierce declined all.

I have collected these facts in no spirit of partisanship, for I am a no party man, but in the spirit of fair play, and as a homage to justice and truth. If he is defeated, let it be on principles, and not by calumnies.

I shall conclude by what a New Hampshire lady said to me, in the cars, when leaving Concord: "Is that President Pierce?" she asked, having seen him talking to some gentleman at the depot. "Not yet President, madame," I answered. "If he is not, he ought to be," was her emphatic reply. Viator.

The Voice of a Clergyman. The Rev. Dr. Lovick Pierce of Georgia, says the Richmond Enquirer, a most eloquent and enlightened minister of the Methodist Church, and who is now venerated for a long life passed in the noblest of all services, has deemed it his duty to speak out to the people of the South, in reference to the Presidential election. Though a Whig in principle, Dr. Pierce has hitherto taken no part in politics, but he now publishes a letter in the Milledgeville *Southern Recorder*, from which we extract the following reasons for his opposition to the election of General Scott:

"*Messrs. Grieve and Orme.* As this is the first time in my life that I have ever directly meddled with the Presidential election, I hope no one will accuse me either of officiousness or of a departure from my ministerial duty. Though a minister of the Gospel of Peace, I am still a citizen of this great Republic, and feel myself deeply interested in its weal. My object in writing is, however, to place two of my difficulties before my countrymen.

As it regards Gen. Scott, enough has been said by some of our faithful representatives in Congress, and by leading men and papers of his party. It only remains for me to say, that I hope no Southern man will ally himself to any instrument of the Seward Whig party. That Gen. Scott is their nominee is indisputably clear; and the measured manner in which he alludes to the great Southern principles, as provided for in the Whig platform, is too suspicious for my use. There is too much evidence of catering. The South may always know, when she hears a man referring calmly and calculatingly to his obligation to the higher law policy, that he'll not do for a Southern President; nor will any man do who sympathises with him. Gen. Scott is in bad company. It may be only his misfortune. But be this as it may, we can only act upon the showing. My position in society made it my duty for many years to watch against abolitionism, as it was always seeking to encroach upon Southern rights. The result of my observation and experience is, that the South cannot and ought not to trust any man who is an abolitionist. It is an all-controlling evil—a genius that can smile at the desolation of every dearer interest of the country, if this one petted notion can be urged on."

Republican whigs, read! The Southern Patriot, published at Greenville, South Carolina, contains the proceedings of a large public meeting, by which it appears that Gen. Waddy Thompson, a distinguished whig, formerly minister to Mexico, and a warm supporter of Fillmore's administration, renounced Gen. Scott in consequence of his affiliation with the Seward party of abolitionists, and comes up cordially to the support of Gen. Pierce and Col. King. In the proceedings of the meeting signed by F. P. Brookman, chairman, and D. Hoke, secretary, the following notice of Gen. Thompson's speech is taken:

"Gen. Waddy Thompson said that, being a member of the whig party, it was perhaps not proper that he should address the meeting, but that he could not forbear paying a tribute to the worth of Gen. Pierce's private and public character, and his faithfulness to the rights of the South and the whole country. He said that he admired Gen. Scott above most men he had known; spoke of their intimate acquaintance, the purity of his life, and high social and moral virtues; but that he feared he (Scott) had been seduced within the influence of northern men who were hostile to the South, its interests and institutions, and he could not subscribe to the internal improvement and tariff features of the whig platform."

An old soldier, who had served in the Florida war, came into our office a few days ago. He had served under Scott. We asked him "how he liked Gen. Scott?" "What on earth do I know about the man," said he, "I was nothing but a poor private, and *Scott never speaks to privates*." *Tenn. Volunteer.*

The Scott Club formed by the whiggies here, has "gin out." *Concord, N. H. Patriot.*

The Whig Press are determined, by foul means or fair, to array the prejudices of the South against Gen. Pierce. They have been forced to abandon the slander which represented him as the opponent of the Fugitive Slave law and are fain to be content with the less damning charge, that he does not approve the institution of slavery. This is less improbable. Few men at the North, approve the system of slavery *per se*. They all regard it in some sort as an evil. William C. Rives, sometime Whig Senator from the State of Virginia and now Whig Minister at the Court of Paris, denounced slavery as a "moral, social and political evil." yet Mr. Rives is not suspected of treachery to the institutions of the South, on account of this declaration. Now, what if Franklin Pierce did declare he deplored slavery; is this sentiment to alienate from him the confidence and support of the Southern people? Judge Summers, the defeated Whig candidate for the Governorship of Virginia, was very zealously supported by his party, although he was known to regard slavery with the utmost *hatred and loathing*. Fillmore's Erie letter did not cause Southern Whigs to bolt the Taylor Ticket.

Whatever may be the abstract opinion of slavery entertained by Gen. Pierce, his past life gives the South a sufficient guaranty, that none of its rights shall be invaded, nor the security of its property be impaired, nor its domestic peace be disturbed, by the agitations of abolitionists, whilst he wields the Executive power of the Federal Government. We have the authority of Gen. Scott for the assertion that "mere paper professions of wisdom and virtue made for the occasion," are utterly unworthy of trust. But Gen. Pierce gives the South better evidence of fidelity to its interests, than the equivocal declarations of an electioneering epistle. He assumes, as the candidate of the Democratic party, a position before the country which is in perfect harmony with "every act and word of his life." His declaration of fidelity to the constitutional rights of the South, is not the formal consequence of his nomination for the Presidency,—but his nomination was the consequence of his known devotion to every section of the country, and his determination to defend every interest recognized by the Constitution. "No North, no South, no East, no West, under the Constitution, but a sacred maintenance of the common bond, and a true devotion to the common brotherhood," is the patriotic sentiment which gave cast and color to his political creed, long before a nomination for the Presidency made him a candidate for the confidence of the people of the South. The record of his public life, with unvarying emphasis, attests the patriotism which prompted him on every occasion and under all circumstances, to breast the storm of abolition fanaticism in defence of the rights of his fellow-citizens of the South. The Journals of Congress place him in the attitude of a political disciple of John C. Calhoun, and of unwavering opposition to the fanatical schemes of John Quincy Adams. In New Hampshire, the Democratic party is indebted to Franklin Pierce for the conservative position which it occupies, for, by the vigorous blows of his strong arm, the monster of abolition was crushed to the earth.

Gen. Scott is an abolitionist in policy as well as principle. The *extermination of slavery* he considers an imperative obligation with the Southern people. He is the pliant tool of the "higher law" politicians of New York. They confide in him, they nominated him, and they only, are anxious for his election. They have his assurance, THAT HE WOULD SOONER SUFFER HIS ARM TO BE CUT OFF, THAN LEND IT TO THE SUPPORT OF SLAVERY. This is enough for them. A soldier's word they have, and they are content. In whom will the South confide—in the nominee of Seward, or in the nominee of the States rights Democracy of Virginia? *Petersburg Democrat.*

More Whigs Coming. At the Baton Rouge Democratic ratification meeting, on the 8th inst., Mr. Parham, a leading whig, spoke eloquently in favor of Pierce and King, and was followed by Major A. M. Dunn, another prominent whig, and also Aneas Adams, of the same party. This, from Gen. Taylor's old residence, is significant of good results to the Democracy of Louisiana.

The Washington Telegraph says "General Scott is poor." If he is poor, he must be one of the most extravagant men living. None of our public men have fed longer or ate heartier at the public crib than Gen. Scott. If he is not rich, it is his own fault. Government has paid him enough to enrich half a dozen men of moderate desires.

For the Standard.

Dialogue.

David S. Reid—I am *for* Free Suffrage.

John Kerr—I believe a majority of the people are *for* it, but I am *against* it.

Reid—I am against a Convention.

Kerr—I am for a Convention.

Reid—You say you are opposed to amending the Constitution, and yet you will vote for a Convention.

Kerr—yes, because a majority are for it, and I want their votes.

Reid—I am opposed to any change in the present mode of apportioning Senators according to taxation.

Kerr—So am I, but the West has a majority of the voters, and I want their votes.

Reid—I fear, if you have a Convention, they will change the Senate basis.

Kerr—I think that likely, but I want votes, and must have them.

Reid—The Constitution says you can only have a Convention by a vote of two-thirds of the Legislature.

Kerr—A fig for the Constitution or the Legislature! A majority must and ought to govern, Constitution or no Constitution; and I am for it, and will recommend it if elected.

General Pierce in 1812. After serving nine years in Congress—four years in the House and five years in the Senate—Franklin Pierce in 1812 resigned his seat in the latter. He was one of the youngest men who ever held a seat in either branch. The journals of that day do justice to the reputation which he had acquired. To say nothing of what Democratic papers said, take the two following extracts to show the feeling entertained towards him by his political opponents:

A Washington correspondent of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, a political opponent, thus spoke of Gen. Pierce's standing in the Senate and at Washington:

"In the Senate to-day, the resignation of Senator Pierce of New Hampshire was read, and the President *pro tem* was directed to inform the governor of New Hampshire of the resignation. Mr. Pierce retired at the early age of thirty-seven, from the distinguished position he has so long and honorably held as a member of the House and the Senate for the last nine years. He has achieved for himself an honorable name—one that is worthy of his patriotic and chivalrous descent."

One of the editors of the New York Express also a political opponent, writing from Washington to his paper, spoke of Gen. Pierce in the following complimentary terms:

"Hon. F. Pierce, U. S. Senator from the State of New Hampshire, has resigned his seat in the Senate. Mr. Pierce will hardly have a more acceptable man to succeed him. To his political friends he was partizan enough to be always faithful to the party of which he was a member. He was a faithful member of the Senate, and much more unexceptionable to his opponents than many of his partizans. In the committee room he was laborious, attentive and just, and there, where a member may be most useful, he has been of the great service to his country."

The New York Mirror, a liberal whig print, concedes the strength of the democratic nominations:

"This is a ticket creditable to the party which puts it forth—a ticket at whose success the country need be neither ashamed or alarmed.

Of Gen. Pierce personally, we know but little. He is descended from an old revolutionary family in New Hampshire; is a lawyer of fine ability; has been nine years in Congress, four in the House of Representatives and five in the Senate; has served with credit in the Mexican war; is about fifty years of age; has a wife and three children; is not wealthy; is rather under the medium size; has finer manners than any other man in America; and is a neighbor and warm friend of Daniel Webster.

Of Mr. King, the candidate for the Vice Presidency, enough is known to secure him the respect of all. He now presides in the Senate, and in the case of Mr. Fillmore's death or resignation, Mr. King would be ex-officio, President of the United States. He is sixty-five years of age; and with the exception of a brief absence in 1844, when he was sent as Minister to France, has been a Senator from Alabama since 1819.

It is hardly necessary for us to add that we consider the Democratic ticket a strong one, and one hard to beat."

A Cool Confession. We copy the following remarkable avowal from the New York Tribune, the leading organ of the Seward and Scott wing of the whig party:

"The whig party is in fact, *scarcely a party at all*, in the strictest sense, but simply a *loose congregation* of those who feel constrained to resist certain tendencies and purposes of the party which covers itself with the mantle of democracy."

With the declarations of the southern whigs and the doings of the whig caucases and conventions to sustain us in the opinion, we have expressed the idea that the *real struggle* of the whig party at this time is for *continual existence* as a national organization, rather than a serious or hopeful effort to overcome the democracy.

We have proof enough of this south of the Potomac, and heard not a few admissions of it from that quarter; but we have not before seen the abolition whigs through *their* leading organ making a similar admission.

The above language of the Tribune suggests the question whether *anybody* believes that the organization styling itself the whig party is "a party at all," or anything more than "a loose congregation of those who feel constrained to resist" the established legislative policy under which the country now prospers? If this be so, we should be glad to know on what ground such "*a loose congregation*" can ask the country to clothe it anew with the power and responsibility of the chief executive government? Does the constitution contemplate the placing of these in the hands of such "*a loose congregation?*"

University of North Carolina, }
Philanthropic Society. }

Whereas, by an inscrutable dispensation of Divine Providence, our much esteemed member, the Hon. William B. Shepard, has been removed from earth; and whereas, the mournful duty devolves upon us, as members of the Philanthropic Society, to which he was attached, of entering upon our records some suitable testimony of grief at the loss which we, together with an afflicted family and injured country, have sustained in the death of one, eminent alike for his talents and his virtues; therefore be it unanimously

Resolved, That we do heartily sympathize with the relatives of the deceased in their melancholy bereavement, and do sincerely condole their sad calamity.

Resolved, That, as members of the same Society, we do deeply lament the irreparable loss sustained by us in the extinction of one of our brightest lights.

Resolved, That, in token of our esteem for the memory of the deceased, we do wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the mother of the deceased, and also to the Standard, the Democratic Pioneer, Old North State, Albemarle Bulletin, and Register, with a request for publication.

S. POOL, }
D. C. HALL, } Com.
WM. BADHAM, Jr. }

Chapel Hill, July 24, 1844.

He Won't Resign. Gen. Scott has not sufficient confidence in his election to resign the office of Major General, for which he is drawing a salary of *six or eight thousand dollars* per year! He has already drawn from the people's Treasury a *quarter of a million of dollars* in the shape of a *salary*. This ought to satisfy the appetite of any man. He has no hope however of being elected, and will not give up the 6000 or 8000 a year!

The Latest Labor Saving Machine. It is said that a Yankee has invented a potato digging machine, which, drawn by horses down the rows, digs the potatoes, separates them from the dirt, and loads up into the cart, while the farmer walks alongside, whistling "Hail Columbia," with his hands in his pockets.

The Northern Abolitionists, who wanted Scott without definitions or limitations, said to the Southern Whigs, who wanted a creed and declaration of principles, without Scott, "come, look at the spoils and listen to reason; we will swallow your principles if you will swallow our man." *Penn.*

TELEGRAPHED FOR THE STANDARD.

Washington, August 2, 1852.

The session of Congress will positively end the 30th of this month.

The life of Scott, whith pictures, of which one hundred thousand have been sent to North Carolina, by the Seward committee here, was written by Abolitionist Pike, of the New York Tribune, and printed at the Abolition Era office, whose power-press is running them off so fast that it keeps six hands folding them.

Mr. Outlaw says that though he told the Editor of the Republic he declined to sign the Card of Toombs and Stephens, yet he had authorized no one to intimate that he would vote for Scott.

W.

Probable Settlement of the Fishery Difficulties.

Washington, July 29. Private advices from the North state that the fishing difficulties will probably be now settled—or rather that the British orders for the enforcement of the new pretensions of the British Government will be suspended or revoked. This experiment is found by those who prompted it, not to be, likely to promote any negotiation concerning reciprocity even if such was the object of the British ministry, which I doubt.

It is not probable that Lord Derby—exclusively British and altogether tory as he is—cares a button about the Canadian project of reciprocity. He was urged, it is said, by the colonists to retaliate upon the United States and he was easily led to take this mode of showing his contempt for the power and national character of the American Union. That he has forgotten what had passed on the subject in 1845, as Mr. Webster charitably supposes, is not so probable as that he was utterly careless of the character and consequences of this act.

The Ministry may be induced to suspend the execution of the orders. Perhaps it was not intended to enforce them.

Gen. Scott and the Alabama States Rights Committee.

Montgomery, Ala., July 26, 1852. Gen. Scott's answer to our Southern Rights Committee has been received by it in this city. It is very short. He says he will not write any other political letter, and refers to his letter accepting the nomination of the Whig National Convention.

Burning of Steamer Henry Clay—Further Particulars.

New York, July 29. Twenty three bodies were recovered last night near the scene of the late disaster on the Hudson river—of these, fifteen were females. Among them were the following, which have been recognized: Mrs. Bancroft, wife of Stacey Bancroft, merchant of Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Owen Fennell, Wilmington, N. C.; A. G. Downing, editor of "The Agriculturalist," Newburg; W. F. Ray, wife and daughter, Cincinnati; Geo. K. Marchey, residence unknown; Prof. Bartlett, Collegiate Institute, Poughkeepshire; Stephen Allen, ex mayor of New York, and wife; Mrs. Bailey, wife of Prof. Bailey, West Point, and two children; Jno. L. Thompson, Lancaster, Pa., Miss Moore, Tennessee; wife and child of Adam Murray, Chicago; Wm. H. Whitlock, New York; L. S. Haskell, Laurel Hill, New Jersey, injured; Miss Tucker of Milledgeville, Ga.; and Willis B. Prescott of Louisiana.

Between fifty and sixty passengers are still missing.

The boat was valued at $50,000, and was fully insured. William Radford owned $5000 worth of stock in her.

Captain Collier's testimony before the coroner's jury renders it certain that the steamer was engaged in racing at the time the calamity occurred.

A lot of baggage has been recovered, with the following initials, &c., marked thereon: M. A. F., Wilmington, N. C.; J. C. Brougham Detroit, Mississippi; H. Clements, Wilmington; L. E. B. Wilmington.

Further from the Henry Clay Disaster.

New York, July 30. Up to this time fifty-nine dead bodies have been recovered from the wreck of the Henry Clay. Lucian Robinson, an eminent lawyer, is supposed to be among the lost. The hull of the steamer will be raised to-morrow, and it is expected many dead bodies will be found under it.

The owners of the boat publish a card, denying that she was racing, and stating that an agreement had been entered into by the owners of both boats not to race.

Sailing of the Asia.

New York, July 28. The Asia sailed to-day with 111 passengers and $324,000 in specie.

Among the passengers was Mr. Hunter, of Ala., who goes out as bearer of despatches.

Arrival of the Steamer Europa.

New York, July 29. The steamer Europa has arrived, with Liverpool dates to the 17th inst.

The steamship Franklin arrived at Southampton on the 14th. The Europa passed the Niagara a few hours after leaving Liverpool.

The elections were over, and the Derby Ministry will find itself in a minority of about one hundred in the House of Commons.

In the cities of Cork, Limerick and Belfast, as well as in other parts of Ireland, the election was the source of several terrible popular outbreaks. The military was called out in nearly every instance, to quell the riots, which they succeeded in doing after shooting down many of the more riotously disposed.

Belgium. The resignation of the Ministry has been accepted and a new Cabinet formed.

Switzerland. A treaty of Commerce between the United States and Switzerland has been agreed upon.

Italy. Letters from Kossuth have been seized in Italy and sent to Vienna. The result is the arrest of a large number of suspected persons in Italy, by authority of the Austrian Government.

The Burmese War. The British forces in Burmah have stormed the town of Besyin, killing 2000 of the Burmese.

The U. States ship St. Mary's arrived at Hong Kong on the 24th of May; the Saratoga has gone to Amoy; the Susquehannah and Plymouth were at Hong Kong when the St. Mary's arrived.

Liverpool Markets, July 29. *Cotton.*—Sales for the week 42,000 bales. Market dull and prices of all descriptions had declined 1-16d.

Breadstuffs. The weather continued warm, causing great flatness in the Corn Market. Flour is 6d to 9d per bbl. lower, and Wheat has suffered a further decline of 1d per bushel. Both are dull at the decline noted. Indian Corn stationary; little yellow on hand.

MARRIED.

In Stokes county, on Sunday the 18th July, by Thos. Joyce, Esq., Wm. M. Moore, Esq., to Miss Elizabeth B. Martin, eldest daughter of Joseph Martin, Esq.

In Milton, on the 22d ult., Mr. T. S. Poore to Miss M. E. Covington.

DIED.

At Rocky Mount, on the 29th ultimo, Duncan Ferguson, Esq.

In Hillsborough, on the 21st ultimo, Mrs. Cristina A. Freeland, wife of Dr. Chas. J. Freeland.

In Graham, Alamance, on the 21st ult., Mr. William A. Nelson, in his 34th year.

In Caswell County, on the 20th ultimo, Mrs. Jane Ann Walker, in her 61st year.

In Milton, on the 23d ult. Charles Shaw, infant son of James R. and Mary Callum.

WE are requested to announce William H. High, Esq., as a candidate for re-election as Sheriff of Wake County.
May 28, 1852. 56—

WE are requested to announce General JAMES M. MANGUM, as a Candidate for the office of Sheriff of Wake County.

To the Public.
THE next monthly meeting of the Johnston Agricultural Society will be held, at the Court House in Smithfield, on the 2d Saturday in August next. L. O'B. Branch, Esq., will address the meeting. All persons, feeling an interest in Agriculture are invited to attend. J. H. KENEDAY, Sec'y.
July 28, 1852. 76—

Lime & Ground Plaster,
IN barrels constantly on hand and for sale by
WYCHE & BLACKNALL.
Henderson, July 16th, 1852. 73—4t.

MEDUSA'S HEAD

Whose "shining hair was changed to hissing snakes," presented a most terrible appearance to all but the Goddess Minerva, whose deep-rooted vengeance saw in transformed tresses, more charms than in the long Golden Ringlets of Ceto's beauteous daughter. Had the offspring of Jupiter's Brain lived in this age, her passions would undoubtedly have taken a different turn, if she had looked upon the unfolded beauties of the

MARYLAND STATE LOTTERIES,

As presented to the public by that enterprising Lottery firm, the truly fortunate and far famed Lottery Agents and Bankers,

PYFER & CO.

No 1, Light Street, Baltimore, Md.

And have observed the practical workings of a system that has for its sole aim the Happiness of the World! While it exhibits the microcosm the urim and thummim of the Nineteenth Century.

WONDERFUL LUCK!

NOTE. We wish it distinctly understood by the public, that we advertise no Prizes that are not actually sold and paid by us.

Pyfer & Co., Always for the Prizes.

$35,000 sent to a club in Tennessee.
$25,000 sent to a club in Alabama.
$35,000 sent to a correspondent in North Carolina.
$25,000 sent to a correspondent in South Caro'ina.
$30,000 sent to a club in Fairfield Co Ohio.
$22,000 send to a merchant in Virginia.
$18,500 sent to a new customer in South Carolina.
$15,000 sent to a new customer in Coffee Co. Tenn.
$10,000 sold to a Commission Merchant in Virginia.
$7,500 sent to a correspondent in North Carolina,

Brilliant Schemes for July, 1852.

Date July.	Capital Prizes.	No. of Ballots.		Price of Tickets.	Price of Packages.
1	$16,312	78 Nos	12 drawn	$5	$18 00
2	21,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
3	40,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	12	45 00
5	25,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
6	20,608	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
7	35,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	10	35 00
8	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
9	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
10	38,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
12	28,500	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
13	20,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
14	37,357	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
15	20,000	78 Nos	14 drawn	5	17 00
16	13,500	78 Nos	15 drawn	4	12 00
17	48,503	75 Nos	12 drawn	15	55 00
19	30,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
20	18,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	5	18 00
21	33,000	75 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
22	20,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
23	20,000	75 Nos	15 drawn	5	15 00
24	40,000	78 Nos	12 drawn	10	32 00
26	5 of 12,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	8	25 00
27	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
28	30,000	78 Nos	13 drawn	10	35 00
29	20,000	75 Nos	12 drawn	5	18 00
30	15,000	75 Nos	14 drawn	4	31 00
31	67,500	70 Nos	14 drawn	20	70 00

PLEASE OBSERVE.

The price of Packages of Quarter Tickets only, is advertised above.

The Managers Printed Drawing, endorsed by the commissioners appointed (for this purpose) by the Governor of Maryland, are in all cases sent to our Correspondents.

Letters always strongly and carefully sealed.

The purchasers of Packages of Tickets seldom have more than six chances against their drawing in a Package any of the Capital Prizes, and one Package may draw four of the highest Prizes. Two-thirds of the Prizes are sold in Packages of Tickets.

Please order a few days BEFORE the Lotteries draw. All Orders punctually answered by the return mails.

Persons at a distance from Baltimore, who wish "Fortune Buckled on their Backs," will find that it is only necessary to enclose the price (as laid down in the above schedule,) for a Package of Single Tickets to the Truly Fortunate, Far-Famed and Old Established House of

PYFER & CO.
No. 1 LIGHT ST., Baltimore, Md.

July 2, 1852. 68—

NORTH CAROLINA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY,

RALEIGH, N. C.

THIS Company has been in successful operation for more than five years, and continues to take risks upon all classes of property in the State (except Steam Mills and Turpentine Distilleries,) upon favorable terms.

Its Policies now cover property amounting to $4,500 000, a large portion of which is in country risks; and its present capital is nearly Six Hundred Thousand Dollars, in bonds properly secured.

The average cost of Insurance upon the plan of this Company has been less than one third of one per cent per annum, on all grades of property embraced in its operations.

The following persons have been elected Directors and Officers of this Company for the present year.

DIRECTORS:

Jos. G. B. Roulhac, C. W. D. Hutchings, Richard Smith, John Primrose, Henry D. Turner, S. W. Whiting, T. H. Selby, of Raleigh; Geo. McNeill, Fayetteville, Joshua G. Wright, Wilmington, Jas. E. Hoyt Washington, James Sloan, Greensborough, John Cox, Edenton, Joshua Boner, Salem, Joseph H. Pool, Elizabeth City, Michael Brown, Salisbury, Alexander Mitchell, Newbern, W. N. H. Smith, Murfreesborough, A. B. Williams, Charlotte, John B. Barrett, Milton, and H. T. Summy, Asheville.

All Directors are authorized to receive applications.

OFFICERS OF THE COMPANY:

J. G. B. Roulhac, President,
Henry D. Turner, Vice President,
Richard Smith, Treasurer,
J. C. Partridge, Secretary,
John H. Bryan, Attorney,
J. Hersman, General Agent.
S. W. Whiting, Richard Smith, John Primrose, } Executive Committee.

All communications in reference to insurance should be addressed to the Secretary, post paid.

J. C. PARTRIDGE, Sec'y.

Raleigh, June 21, 1852. 21—

GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

EDMOND P. GAINE'S PATENT CIRCULAR CONCAVE

Mill Dress.

THE Subscriber would inform the public that he has purchased the rights to sell this PATENT in the State of North Carolina, and would say to those who wish to avail themselves of this great improvement, that he is ready to put upon Mill Burrs and Corn Stones, this NEW PATENT DRESS.

For further information address the subscriber at South Lowell, Orange County, N. C., who will furnish Drafts, Specifications and all the information necessary to use this improvement. The advantage of this patent is to facilitate the grinding, and improve the flour or meal.

It is warranted to grind double as fast as the common dress, and some that have it in use certify three times as fast.

JAMES H. WHITTEN.

July 2d, 1852. 928—10t.w.pd.

I have had this Dress put upon my Corn Stones, and can assure the public that it is decidedly a Great Improvement, both in speed and the quality of the meal.

J. A. McMANNEN.

The North-Carolina Executor,

CONTAINING the Statutes and Common Law of this State, together with the decisions of the Supreme Court, and all the necessary forms, precedents, &c., &c.

Intended as a safe Guide to Executors and Administrators.

With which is necessarily connected the kindred subjects of Wills, Legacies, Dower, and other Provisions for Widows, Distribution of Estate, Descent of Land, Partition, Guardianship, &c., by Benjamin Swaim.

For sale at the North-Carolina Book-Store by

H. D. TURNER.

May 13, 1852: 54—

State of North Carolina, MARTIN COUNTY

Doe on th demise of William Johnson and Wife, vs. Roe and Peer E. Maddera.—Ejectment in Martin Superior Court of Law.

The heirs at law of Peter E. Maddera, are hereby notified to appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the County of Martin, at the Court House in Williamston, on the Monday before the first Monday in September next, and defend the above named suit or judgment by default will be entered therein.

Witness, W. W. Andrews, Clerk of said Court the Monday before the first Monday of March, 1852.

WM. W. ANDREWS, Clk

April 21, 1852. [Pr. adv. $6.] 916—8mw.

10 DOZEN WEEDING HOES. For sale by J. BROWN.

"Eagle Hotel," Chapel Hill, for Sale.

THE Proprietress of this well known and profitable establishment, having realized a sufficient income to warrant her in resuming the quiet of a private life, offers to the public generally the opportunity of bidding for its advantages.

The citizens of the State are so well acquainted with the advantages of its position, that but few remarks are necessary to complete their information.

The Hotel itself possesses all the requirments of room and comfort, which its purchasers can desire. It has capacity for the accommodation of one hundred and fifty boarders, and the recent and rapid growth of the University, adjacent, makes it an easy matter to possess such or even a greater number of students.

In addition to this, the frequent travel through Chapel Hill gives the Hotel, (being the only one in the place) a transient custom equal to any in the State.

The lots and stables adjoining are extensive and commodious, and the country-market supplies abundantly and on profitable terms much of its provisions.

The terms of sale require one third of the price to be paid on taking possession. A note, with safe security and time of payment suited to the convenience of the purchaser, are the reasonable demands for the remainder.

If further information be desired concerning the inducements to purchase, the President of the University or any other resident of the village, will furnish it.

Possession can be obtained at any time, after the 1st of May. Apply to ANNE S. HILLIARD.

Chapel Hill, N. C. Feb. 27, 1851. 33—

ABSCONDED,

FROM my plantation in Bladen County, N. C., on the morning of Sunday, the 4th day of July, 1852, my negro man SIMON, who is said to be about 40 years of age, light complexion, tolerably tall and raw-boned, with a scar on his breast and one on his face (perhaps the left side) near the corner of his mouth, speaks in rather a long tone of voice, and most of his front teeth are missing, has large feet, stoops a little forward when walking, and moves rather slowly. I expect he will endeavor to make his way back to Alamance County, where he says he formerly lived, and belonged to a Mr. Dickey, who I think he says owns his wife. I purchased him in April last from Messrs. Arch'd. S. McKay and Arch'd Patterson.

I will pay a reward of twenty dollars to any pers who will apprehend said negro in this County and liver him to me, or secure him in the jail of this County or twenty-five dollars for his apprehension and safe confinement in the jail of any other County in North Carolina, so that I get him again.

THEOPHILUS TATUM.

Elizabeth Town, Bladen Co., N. C., July 5th, 1852. } 928—w6w.

Male and Female School at Mt. Airy.

Mr. & Mrs. WEST, Teachers, Assisted by

MISS E. GILMER, in English, and MISS C. McQUEEN, on the Piano Forte.

Terms per Session of five months:

Elements of Algebra, Trigonometry, and the Classics,	$12,50
Higher English branches,	10,00
Solid branches,	8,00
Primary branches,	6,00

For further particulars, please address

E. W. WEST, Prin.

REFERENCES:

Rev. J. B. White, Pres. Wake Forest College, Rev. E. Dodson, Dr. Jones, Milton, A. Miller, Esq. Mocksville, Jno. Kerr, Esq. Yancyville, N. Blackwood, Esq. Rockford, or the citizens of Mt. Airy.

July 10, 1852. 928—5tw.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber wishing to go to Alabama next Spring, will deliver to the highest bidder, in the town of Wadesborough, N. C., on the first day of September next, 700 acres of land, lying on Cedar Creek, joining the lands of A. R Stuart, Esq., D. Kinney, Esq., A. Moore and others. There is about 175 acres open with good fences and in good repair, and has a splendid Dwelling House on it, and also other out houses, necessary for a farmer, and all new. The woodland is as well timbered as any land joining it, the open land has all been cleared within four years, and produces as good or better than any land about here, and yields Corn, Cotton, and small grain abundantly; it is as neatly situated and as healthy a place as anywhere else in the United States. The water is of the best---either Well or Spring water are convenient. Tthis place is situated about six miles south-west of Wadesboro', in Anson County.

At the same place and time, will be sold a variety of household and kitchen furniture, farming materials, and stock of every description, 22 head of cattle, 6 milch cows, 18 head of sheep, 46 head of hogs, and 3 horses, 1 mule, and a fine lot of poultry of every kind. Terms of sale—all sums under $10 cash, and for all sums over that, notes with approved security will have to be given before the property is delivered; credit four months from day of sale, with interest from date.

JOHN M. WARD.

Wadesboro', N. C., June 20th, 1852. 826—8tw.

State of North Carolina.—WAKE COUNTY.

Addison M. Blake vs. Dempsey H. Blake. Court of Pleas and Quarter Session—May Term, 1852. Original attachment, Levied on Land and Defendant's interest in sundry Negro Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed from this State. It is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be, and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday of August next, and then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on condemned and sold to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 3d Monday of *May*, A. D., 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 925—6tw.

State of North Carolina.—WAKE COUNTY.

Addison M. Blake, Ex'r of Asa Blake, dec'd vs. Dempsey H Blake. Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions—May Term, 1852. Original attachment, Levied on Land and Defendant's interest in sundry Negro Slaves.

IN this case, it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant has removed from the State. It is ordered that advertisement be made in the North Carolina Standard, a newspaper published in the City of Raleigh, for six weeks successively, notifying the defendant to be, and appear before the Justices of our next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the County of Wake, at the Court-House, in the City of Raleigh, on the third Monday in August next, and then and there to replevy and plead, otherwise judgment by default final will be entered against him, and the property levied on, condemned and sold to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, James T. Marriott, Clerk of our said Court, at office the 3d *M*onday of *May*, A. D., 1852.

JAMES T. MARRIOTT, *Clerk.*

June 17, 1852. (Pr. adv. $5,62½.) 925—6tw.

Pleasant Grove Male Academy,

WAKE FOREST, N. C.

William M. Crenshaw, A. B. of Va., Principal.

THE 4th Session of this Institution will commence on the 2nd Monday in July next, under the supervision of the very able and accomplished instructor, WILLIAM M. CRENSHAW, who graduated with distinction at Randolph Macon College.

Since we obtained the services of Mr. C., he has given entire satisfaction to the Patrons of the School, and we do not hesitate to say that the facilities here offered are sufficient to prepare boys for any College. The Academy, which will be enlarged during vacation so as to accommodate 60 Students, is situated in a most healthy and agreeable neighborhood, about one mile South of the pleasant village of Forestville. Board can be had for $6 50 per month, including washing, lights and fuel. The prices of tuition vary from $7 to $15 per Session

For further information address

DR. W. HEARTSFIELD,
Forestvile,
Wake Co., N. C.

May 20, 1852. 56—8tw.

Baltimore Piano Manufactory.

Important Improvement.—Elastic Universal Touch

WISE & BROTHER, Manufacturers of Boudoir Square and Grand Pianos, request those wanting a first-rate Instrument—one that Ladie's can perform on with the greatest possible advantage, that is chaste of style, of superlative touch and tone, that will stand in concert tune, and last a life time, to call and see for themselves a sample Instrument at the Agent's office—Dr. W. R. Scott's.

These Instruments are more in general use in the City among the first critics of art and science, and to whom we have the honor of referring. See the manufacturer's circulars, which may be obtained of the Agent. All Instruments warranted five years.

J. J. WISE & BRO.
Dr. W. R. SCOTT, Agent.

Raleigh, Jan. 11, 1850. 20—6m.

Land for Sale, Stock, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber, wishing to follow merchandizing in Charleston, S. C., will sell on the 1st day of December next, at public auction, at Marion Court House, South Carolina, fourteen hundred acres of land and upwards, lying on Catfish Creek, about seven miles Southwest of Marion C. H., on the road leading from that place to Bennettsville. Said lands are highly productive for corn, cotton, peas, wheat, &c. &c. There is a stream (Catfish) running through the land which would afford much profit for a mill, as in a dry time no other stream will hold out. Sawing would also be profitable here.

There are about 350 acres of this land under cultivation, all of which has been cleared within the last nine years, and produces abundantly corn, cotton, oats, wheat, potatoes, rice, &c. The woodland is of fine growth; there are numerous swamps spreading through it, which, if drained, would produce as well one hundred years hence as they would now. Swamp land, when drained, is the best kind of land in this country. There is a splendid new dwelling house on the plantation, neatly painted and plastered, and all other outhouses necessary for a farmer—fences, gates, and garden all in good repair.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold two match horses, six mules, thirty-six head of cattle, eight milch cows, one yoke of oxen, one hundred and twenty-eight head of sheep, one hundred and seventy-six head of hogs, or more; and a variety of house-hold and kitchen furniture. Also, farming utensils, sixty bags of cotton, weighing from 330 to 410 each—1,200 bushels of corn, 150 bushels of peas, 15,000 pounds of fodder, 8,000 pounds of bacon, seven negroes aged from two years to 28 years; and a variety of liquors.

Terms of Sale: All sums under $25, cash—all over, five months credit; notes with good security will be required.

D. JONES,
Marion C. H., S. C.

June 20, 1852. 926—

NOVELTY WORKS,

WEST ST., RALEIGH, NORTH-CAROLINA,

SILAS BURNS. PROPRIETOR,

BUILDER OF

Steam Engines & General Machinist.

THE above establishment has been in successful operation about one year, and has turned out some of the best STEAM ENGINES and SAW MILLS that have ever operated in this or any other State.

Orders are solicited for Steam Engines and Saw Mills, Mill Gearing and Machinery of every discription to be completed during the Summer and Fall. The improved condition of the Raleigh and Gaston Rail Road will enable me to fill with dispatch and punctuality all orders faer the 1st of July.

The following certificate will show the character of the work executed at the above Works:

AUBRY, Cumberland, May 15, 1852.

Mr. SILAS BURNS,

Dear Sir: Our Engine and Mills, made at your shops, have been at work nearly two months, and fully meet our expectations. The ENGINE, as to FINISH and STRENGTH, PERFORMANCE and DURABILITY, is inferior to none in the State of the same class made here or elsewhere. The MILLS run with a smoothness and speed truly astonishing. In ordinary sawing we cut in a common sized log, 1 foot in 3½ seconds or 16 feet per minute. We have run, however, through an 18 feet log in 32 seconds or at the rate of 33 feet per minute, by running to the top speed we fully believe we can cut 40 feet per minute. The only objection we have heard urged is, it takes two many hands to haul up logs and carry away lumber. Yours, &c.,

JONES & BARBEE.

June 2, 1852. 59—

NOTICE.

AT my mills, (Buena Vista) 7 miles West of Oxford on the road leading from Oxford to Hillsboro', my *Wool Carding Machine and Foundry* are both in successful operation. All those who patronize my machine and wish their wool carded and first rate rolls, must have their wool well washed and picked clean of burrs, &c., one pound of Lard is required to 10 lbs. of wool—the charge for carding will be 7½ cts. per lb., weighing the Rolls, or one fifth pound of wool.

Foundry.

I am now Manufacturing *Ploughs* of various sizes on an improved pattern, and points which will be warranted to last from one to three days longer than any now in use; in fact some say twice as long; also *Tobacco Press and Screws*, both wrought and cast; brass boxes to old Screws, *Shafts and Mills, Mill Gearing, &c.*, of all kinds if Patterns are furnished; and any casting required which does not exceed two thousand pounds in weight. All orders for Casting Screws, &c., will be thankfully received and promptly attended to.

Cash will be paid for old Castings, Brass and Copper; my prices for Castings will be in accordance with Northern prices after adding on freight, &c.

Address Oxford, Granville Co., N. C.

J. H. GOOCH.

May 20th, 1852. 57—w6w.

NOTICE.

THE candidates for Wake County, will meet and address their fellow-citizens at

Spikes',	Monday,	July the 12th.
Adams',	Tuesday,	do. 13th.
Weatherspoons'	Wednesday,	do. 14th.
Grady's,	Thursday,	do. 15th.
Lawes',	Friday,	do. 16th.
Simms',	Saturday,	do. 17th.
Franklins',	Monday,	do. 19th.
Upchurches',	Tuesday,	do. 20th.
DuPrees'	Wednesday,	do. 21st.
Barny Jones',	Thursday,	do. 22d.
Banks',	Friday,	do. 23rd.
Busbees'.	Saturday,	do. 24th.
Dunnsville,	Monday,	do. 26th.
Forestville,	Tuesday,	do. 27th.
Rolesville,	Wednesday,	do. 28th.
Hortons',	Thursday,	do. 29th.
Hoods',	Friday,	do. 30th.
Wakefield,	Saturday,	do. 31st.

Opportunities will be offered at the various places above named to persons to pay their taxes.

WM. H. HIGH, *Sheriff.*

June 14, 1852. 63—

$100 REWARD will be paid for the apprehension and securing in jail, so that I can get him, my negro man WILLIE, who ran away from my plantation in Brunswick county about the 1st of March. Willie is a stout black fellow, 26 years old, about 5 feet 10 inches high, would weigh about 170 lbs., has large feet and ankles, a good countenance, is quick in his manner of speaking, is very plausible, and is civil and polite, and has lost one of his front teeth. He has been seen about Mr. A. McKnight's plantation, in Franklin county, who owns his mother, and also about Raleigh. He may also be in the neighborhood of Averasborough, in Cumberland county, where he has a brother hired to Mr. Simon Godwin. Willie may attempt to pass himself as a free man and a carpenter.

Address me at Smithville, North Carolina.

JOHN H. HILL.

June 11th, 1852. 924—w8w.

SHOCCO SPRINGS.

Warren County, North Carolina.

THIS pleasant Summer retreat, easy of access, handsomely fitted up, and neatly furnished, is now open for the reception of Company.

Shocco Water, Sulphur, Magnesia, Soda, Lime, and Epsom Salts, is confidently recommended by eminent Physicians, conversant with its properties, as remedial in most diseases the human frame is heir to, and has conferred great benefit on many invalids by the use of it.

A good Band of Music will be in attendance during the season, and the proprietor flatters himself that his fare and attention to the comforts of his Guests, will compare favorably with any other establishment of the kind.

Board per day $1,25, by the week at the rate of $1 per day, Families per month $20, single persons $25. Children under 12 years, and Servants half-price.

SAMUEL CALVERT.

June 30, 1852. 69—8t.

Notice to Contractors.

PROPOSALS will be received until the 1st of September next, for erecting in the Town of Murfreesborough, N. C., a Brick building of large dimensions for a Female College.

Persons disposed to contract will find a design of the building with specifications, &c.. in possession of the Secretary of the building Committee.

The making of the Brick will be reserved to the building Committee. T. N. MYRICK, *Sec'y.*

Murfreesboro', N. C., June 24, 1852. 927—t1st.

Groceries.

BROWN, crushed, clarified and loaf Sugars, old Java, Miricabo, Laguyra and Rio Coffee, super Imperial and Hyson Tea, sperm, adamantine and Hull & Son's tallow Candles, New crop Molasses by the gallon or barrel, fresh Rice, &c. T. H. SELBY.

Select Classical and Mathematical SCHOOL,

WARRENTON, N. C.

R. A. EZELL, A. M. *Principal.*
J. D. NICHOLS, A. B. *Assistant Instructor.*

THE Fall session will commence on Monday the 5th of July. Boys desiring to avail themselves of the advantages of the school are particularly requested to be present at the formation of the classes in the first week of the term. Charge is made, however, only from the period of admission.

This is a Select School, established by, and under the independent control of the Principal, who has had a successful experience of more than twenty years duration in the education and government of Southern Boys. The Academy has been recently erected on his own Lot in a quiet and retired portion of the village, and surrounded by a handsome grove. The Schoolroom is spacious, airy and comfortable.

In the Select Classical and Mathematical School, Boys are taught to *think*, and are furnished with the best means for prosecuting their studies. The memory is cultivated, but not at the expense of the solid faculties of the mind. The understanding is enlightened and the reason improved by mental discipline; and boys are tought to rely chiefly upon their own powers for improvement and success in scholorship. They are required *thoroughly to comprehend* and, when necessary, *satisfactorily to explain* what they recite. The training is calculated to make them *understand the principles* of the various branches of science which theystudy, and to qualify them for superior and more elevated duties. In fine, the *foundation* is made strong and steadfast, as upon this must rest the entire superstructure of their education. Boys are fitted for the higher classes of any College in the Union or for the useful pursuits of life.

Mr. Nichols the able and accomplished co-adjutor of the Principal, completed his education at Dartmouth and Yale Colleges, at each of which he spent two years previously to his graduating in 1843. Since that period, he has been constantly employed in teaching, except for a short time when he was employed as a Civil Engineer, by the U. S. Government. Amongst the testimonials which he brought with him are found those of the *most eminent teachers* in the Union, to which may now be added the fact that he taught in the school, the last term, with marked success and with the entire approbation of the Patrons. He is one of the ablest Mathematicians in the country, as well as an excellent teacher of the French Language.

Boys from a distance are required to board in the family of the Principal, where they receive every attention conducive to their moral and intellectual improvement, as well as to their cleanliness and comfort. In the absence of their parents, they are taught to regard the Principal and his family as their best friends, and a kind, parental government is exercised over them. Their morals are vigilantly guarded, and the principle of total abstinence from all that intoxicates rigidly enforced. No student is permitted to visit the town at any time unless accompanied by one of his Teachers, nor to be absent from his room which is under the same roof with the teachers, after night fall. Boys are required to attend one of the Churches (at their own or at the discretion of their parents) twice every Sabbath; and whilst christian morals are diligently inculcated, every thing tending to SECTARIAN BIAS is studiously avoided.

TERMS.

Board, for the Session of 5 months,	$50 00
Tuition in the Languages and Mathematics,	17 50
" In the English Branches,	12 50
" In French, (extra)	10 00
Fuel for School room,	1 00

Warrenton, June, 14, 1852, 925—4w.

CASWELL FEMALE INSTITUTE.

B. GOULD, A. M., Principal.
Miss LAURA H. GIFFORD, Assistant.
Mrs. E. A. GOULD, Teacher of Music.

THE next session will commence on the 12th of July. Rates of instruction per session of five months:

For the common and higher English branches.	
Mathematics and Latin from	$8 00 to $15 00
Music (Piano with a course of vocal exercise)	20 00
Embroidery, Drawing and Painting each	6 00
Oil Painting,	12 00
French,	5 00
Board (including washing) per month,	7 to 8 00

Yanceyville, N. C., June 5th, 1852.

The institution needs no commendation to those who have had an opportunity of becoming acquainted with its merits. To others we say with confidence and candor, that it possesses the highest order of excellence. The course of studies is extensive, the teaching accurate and thorough in every department, the expense moderate, and the location distinguished for healthfulness.

N. M. Roan, James Mebane, George Williamson, S. D. Johnson, O. C. Fowler, J. S. Grasty, A. C. Lindsay.

June. 1852. 63—3w

TAR RIVER ACADEMY.

GRANVILLE COUNTY, N. C.

Nine Miles West of Oxford.

THE exercises of this School will be resumed on the 1st Monday in July next, under the management of Mr. J. F. Dance, who has had charge of the same for the past five months and has given entire satisfaction.

Terms of tuition per session of five months.

Reading, Writing and Arithmetic,	$7 50
Higher branches of English,	12 50
Languages,	15 00

Board in good families, $5 per month.

Young men will be prepared in this School to enter any College. The location is healthy—neighborhood moral. For further particulars address

C. W. ALLEN, *Secretary.*
Board of Trustees.

Tar River, P. O. } Granville, N. C. } June 30, 1852. 68—3t.

Forestville Female Academy.

THE exercise of this institution will be resumed on the third Monday in July. The principal Mr. B. W. JUSTICE, will be assisted, as formerly, by Miss VIRGINIA C. RAMSAY, of Raleigh. Pupils will be received at any time of the session and charged only from date of entrance. No deductions will be made except in cases of protracted illness.

Terms in English, $7,50, $10 or 12,50, according to advancement.

" " French, 5,00.
" " Latin, 5,00.

Music on Piano or Guitar, with use of instrument, $18,00

Board may be had with the Princpal at seven dollars per month, or in the neighborhood at six.

For further particulars address the principal or Mr. PEYTON A. DUNN, Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

Forestville, N. C., June 14th, 1852. 42—6tw.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE subscribers have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of McRAE & HARRISS, and have taken the new granite front store, lately erected by Capt. G. Potter, on Front between Market and Dock streets, where they will always keep a complete *wholesale* and *retail* stock of Crockery and Farming Implements, to which they invite the attention of merchants and others.

Being IMPORTERS, we feel confident we can sell articles in our line on as favorable terms, and of as good quality, as can be purchased in the United States.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.,
N. T. HARRISS.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having formed a co-partnership with Mr. N. T. HARRISS, is desirous of closing up his old business, and begs leave to urge upon those indebted to him the necessity of a prompt settlement of their bills. He at the same time tenders his thanks to his former customers for their kind patronage, and solicits a continuance of the same to the new firm.

ALEX. McRAE, Jr.

Wilmington, Oct. 1, 1851. 97—tf.

HENRY KIEM'S

North of Yarbrough's and opposite Lawrence's Hotel

RALEIGH, N. C.

JUST RECEIVED and for sale at the lowest cash prices, the following articles, to-wit:

3 Barrels of Mackerel,
2 do. New Lard,
4 do. Irish Potatoes,
6 do. Assorted Crackers,
2 do. Pulverized Sugar,
3 do. Clarified do.
2 do. Crushed do.
800 lbs. Goshen Butter,
800 " Cheese,
Rio, Laguira, and Java Coffee,
Sperm, Adamantine and Tallow Candles,
5000 Black Principe Cegars, Regalia, Havana, &c. &c. &c. &c.

January 2, 1852. 18—tf.

Important Arrival.

GRASS SEED. Red Clover, Blue Grass. Herd's Grass, Millet and Lucerne, just received by WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & CO.

October 16, 1851. 001—

The White Sulphur and Chalybeate SPRINGS,

WARREN COUNTY, N. C.

THE Proprietor, since the last season, has added twenty-four additional rooms and otherwise much improved this pleasant and healthful Summer Retreat. The medicinal properties of the waters of the above Springs have been amply tested, and their beneficial effects so generally known as not to need a word more said in their praise. I will say, however, that I hope with kind and attentive Assistants, good servants, fine Music, a table furnished with the best that can be procured and moderate charges, to satisfy and please all that may patronize me, and thereby induce them to repeat their visit.

RATES OF BOARD AS FOLLOWS:

Per season of three months,	$48 00
" Month,	20 00
" Week,	6 00
" Day.	1 00
Horse, per Month,	$12 50
" " Week,	4 00
" " Day,	75

Children under 12 years of age, and servants half price.

☞ Hacks will always be found at Henderson, Ridgeway and Warrenton Depot for the accommodation of those travelling on the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad. There will be also a daily mail from Warrenton to the Springs.

The season has already commenced.

Analysis of the Waters by Prof. Stewart of Baltimore.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS.

Specific gravity, 1000.1. Reaction Acid.

Gaseous Contents, Sulphuretted Hydrogen and Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Sulphate of Magnesia, Sulphate of Lime, Carbonate of Magnesia, Carbonate of Lime; with a trace of Potash, Soda and Silica.

Total Solid Contents, in 7000 grains of the water, 1-26=One grain and 26-100.

Viz:	Magnesia,	0.14
	Salts of Lime,	0.84
	Silicic Acid,	0.28
	Potash, a trace.	
	Soda, a trace.	

CHALYBEATE SPRING.

Reaction Acid. Specific gravity, 1000.8

Gaseous Contents—Carbonic Acid.

Solid Contents, Carbonate of the Protoxide of Iron; Silicates of Lime and Iron; Bicarbonate of Lime, with traces of Soda and Potash.

Each pint of the water contains

Oxide of Iron,	0.49
Carbonate of Lime,	0.14
Silicic Acid,	0.42
Potash, a trace.	
Soda, a trace.	

Solid Contents in 7000 grains of the water, 1-05 One grain and 5-100ths.

WM. D. JONES, *Proprietor.*

June 23, 1852. 926—4tw.

NOTICE.

TAKEN up and committed to the public Jail in Martin County on the 13th of April 1852, a Runaway slave by the name of *Jordan*. He is about 5 feet 10 inches high, dark complected, from 55 to 60 years of age, and had on when taken up a suit of white cotton clothes. He formerly belonged to Mr. Bryant Bennett of this county, who sold him about two years ago to a negro trader by the name of McMurray and he to some person living in the State of South Carolina. to whom it upposed he now belongs.

The owner is requested to come forward, prove property, and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the law directs. A. S. MOORING, *Sheriff.*

Williamston, May 12th, 1852. 920—6m.

NEW BOOKS,

THE days of Bruce, by Grace Aguilar, author of Woman's Friendship, Home Influence, &c.
Humbolts Cosmos, vol. IV.
Life and Letters of Niebuhr.
Recollections of a Literary Life by MissMitford.
The Howadji in Syria by. Curtis.
Peguinello, a Tale by, G. P. R. James.
What Now? For Young Ladies leaving School by Rev. C. F. Deems.
Just received by W. L. POMEROY.
June 29, 1852. 67—

NEGROES WANTED.

THE undersigned takes this method of returning his sincere thanks to the citizens of Wake and adjoining counties for the *chances* which they have thrown in his way, in the purchase of negroes, and would respectfully inform them that he is still prepared with cash, to purchase at the highest prices 15 or 20 likely fellows, or girls between the age of twelve or twenty. He may be found at home, first door above Mr. R. Smith's residence.

WM. F. ASKEW.

Raleigh. July 3, 1852. 69—4t.

NOTICE.

THE Stockholders in the Greenville and Raleigh Plank Road Company are hereby notified that the Tenth Instalment of Stock will be due on the 1st Monday in August next. All who are in arrears, are requested to make immediate payment.

By order of the Board of Directors,
R. L. MYERS, *President.*
JNO. A. SELBY, *Secretary.*

Greenville, June 23, 1852. 69—1w.

SELECT CLASSICAL SCHOOL.

THE next session of the subscriber's School will commence the 14th July next.

The number of scholars is limited to thirty. A few places are yet unengaged.

Circulars containing terms, &c., will be furnished on application. ALEXANDER WILSON.

Melville, Alamance County,
June 1st, 1852. 924—3tw

Strayed,

FROM the subscriber, in Raleigh, about three weeks ago, a black mule, three years old, roached mane, and of ordinary size. When last heard of he was making his way towards Gaston. Satisfactory compensation will be made for such information as will lead to his recovery.

JERE. NIXON.

Raleigh, June 24th, 1852. 66—4t.

A REWARD of $20 will be paid for the apprehension and delivery to me in Raleigh, of Warren, a negro man hired from Mr. John Horner, of Orange. Said Warren ran away from me about the first of the present month, and is no doubt lurking about in the neighborhood of his home.

JERE. NIXON.

Raleigh, June 24th, 1852. 66—tf

200 Laborers and Carpenters Wanted

ON the line of the Cape Fear and Deep River Navigation. Liberal wages will be paid on the 10th of every month, for the above number, which, as the seasons advances will be increased to 500 hands.

ISAAC CLEGG, *Pres't.*

March 8th, 1852.

STRAYED, From the Subscriber, on the 27th of last month, a large WHITE HORSE, eleven years old, and a black MULE, five years old. Any information thankfully received, and all expenses cheerfully paid.

A. J FOSTER.

Wakefield, N. C., July 6, 1852. 68—4t.

Segars--Direct from the W. I.

25,000 BLACK PRINCIPE, Just at hand and for sale at $30 a Thousand. HENRY KIEM.

Raleigh, April 21, 1852. 47—

Greensborough Female College.

THE next scholastic year of this Institution will commence on Thursday, July 15th.

C. F. DEEMS, *President.*

June 14, 1855. 63—t15J.

Raleigh Academy.

THIS School will again commence its exercises on the 7th July. J. M. LOVEJOY.

Raleigh, June 20, 1852. 68—4t.

A small lot of fine MULES, and a few fine single harness HORSES, at NIXON'S STABLES.

Raleigh, June 3rd, 1852. 60—

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

300 PACKAGES ow receiving for the Spring trade at the Drug Store of

WILLIAMS, HAYWOOD, & OC.

March 30, 1852. 14—

Female School, Hillsborough N. C.

THE summer session of Mr. and Mrs. BURWELL'S School, for Young ladies, will open on Wednesday, July 14th. For terms, &c., address Rev. R. Burwell, Hillsborough N. C.

June 16th, 1852. 925—w4w.

NEW CLOCK, WATCH, JEWELRY AND VARIETY STORE,

Corner of West-Centre and Chestnut Sts.

GOLDSBOROUGH, N. C.

D. G. Lougee,

Watchmaker & Jeweler,

AND DEALER IN

FANCY GOODS,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Wayne County, and the Public generally, that he has located *permanently* in Goldsborough, where he will carry on the

Watch, Clock, & Jewelry Business,

in all its various branches.

He will also keep on hand a general assortment of

FANCY ARTICLES,

such as are usually kept in similar establishments.

—ALSO—

CLOCKS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, CUTLERY, SPECTACLES, PERFUMERY, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.

AND

A PRIME STOCK OF

Candies, Fruit, Segars, Tobacco, &c.

Articles of every description in his line purchased or sold on Commission, with faithfulness and despatch.

☞ **Repairing** done with neatness and despatch, on moderate terms, and warranted. All orders from a distance, sent by Rail Road, Stage Lines, or otherwise, will be promptly attended to.

The highest prices paid for old Gold and Silver.

Step into the VARIETY STORE,

D. G. LOUGEE.

Goldsborough, Oct. 25, 1851. 103

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS FOR 1852.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER are now receiving their extensive and well selected stock of

Staple and Fancy Goods,

to which your attention is respectfully invited, consisting, in part, of the following:

Brocade Poult de Soi Silks,
Solid colored and White do,
White Brocade Silks,
Rich Plaid Chamelion Silks,
White and Black Watered do,
Super Black Gro de Rhine do,
Figured and Satin striped Challys,
Solid and Figured Bareges,
Fancy Silk Tissues,
Organdii Lawns,
French Jaconets,
Printed Muslins,
Brilliantes,
Plaid and solid Ginghams.
English and American Chintz,
Dotted, Checked, Swiss, Jaconet, Nainsook, and Tarlton Muslins.
Black Silk Lace Mantillas,
Plain and Embroidered Canton Crape Shawls,
Black Silk Lace,
French Worked Collars, Cuffs, Chemisetts, and Undersleeves,
Swiss and Jaconet Muslin Bands,
Scolloped L. Cambric and Reviere stitched Hdkfs.
Swiss and Jaconet Edgings and Insertings,
Real and imitation Valencienes Edging,
Ladies' and Gent.'s Kid Gloves, best quality,
do do Alexander's Silk Gloves,
Rich Bonnet, Neck, and Scarf Ribbons,
Silk Fringes, Buttons, and Trimmings,
French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, &c., &c., &c.

37—

1852.

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

At the Old Stand of

HEARTT & LITCHFORD:

RECENT arrivals have placed us in possession of a considerable portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part as follows:

Printed and Plaid Chally,
Satin Plaid Bareges, and Plain.
Fig'd and Plain do.
Batisto Silks.
Barage Robes,
Barage Delanes,
Organdies,
French Jaconets and Lawns,
Printed Muslins,
Ginghams and Chambreys,
French Work, capes, collars, cuffs, and underleeves,
Patent corded Skirts, a new article,
Bonnets and Ribbons.

And we respectfully invite our friends and customers generally to call and examine, as we are determined to offer inducements to purchasers.

HEARTT & JONES.

Raleigh, March 15, 1852. 37—

EVANS & COOKE

No. 29 Fayetteville-Street,

RALEIGH, N. C.

WE have received, during the past week, the larger portion of our Spring purchase, consisting in part of the following articles:

Domestic Goods, all prices; Calicoes, Ginghams, Hosiery, Gloves, Bed Ticking, Checks, Diaper, Linen and Cotton; all of which will be sold on the most accommodating terms to cash buyers, or to punctual customers on a short credit; as we buy Goods twice a year we shall collect in the same way. Don't forget

EVANS & COOKE,
One door above R. Smith's.

March 16. 37—

RECEIVED THIS DAY, a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, Barege Delaines, Madonna's, French Jaconets, Satin stripe Bareges, Swiss and Jaconet Muslins, Printed Muslins, all patterns and prices, Black and colored Silks, Parasols from 25 cents to $4.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

A BEAUTIFUL assortment of BONNETS, from 50 cents to $7 50. Also, Bonnet Ribbons, Collars, Cuffs, Capes, Kid and Silk Gloves, super. quality.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

LACE and Muslin Undersleeves, Chemizetts, Black Silk Lace, Infant Bodies, Dotted Swiss Muslin, White Corded Muslin for Bonnets, Fancy and Jenny Lind Skirting. EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

ALL sorts of Goods for Gentlemen's wear. Black Cassimeres, Fancy do, Linen Drills, Cottonades, Black and Fancy Cravats for gentlemen, Vesting, &c.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 15. 37

ROBINSON'S SHOES, best quality, also common Slippers for Ladies.

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 37—

JUST RECEIVED, several cases Gent.'s Boots and Shoes, (Miles Boots, beautiful quality.)

EVANS & COOKE.

March 16. 23—

HATS! HATS!! HATS!!!—You will find, at EVANS & COOKE'S, Beebe's Kossuth Panama, Leghorn, Pearl Straw, China Pearl, Flats for Children, &c., &c.

March 16. 37—

Just Arrived.

VOL. VI., English Reports in Law and Equity.

The use of Sunshine, by the authoress of "The Maiden Aunt," "The Story of a Family," &c.

Margaret Cecil, by Cousin Kate.

Women of Christianity, by Julia Kavanagh, author of "Nathilo," "Madeline." &c.

Hearts unveiled, or, "I know you would like him," by Sarah Emery Saymore.

Dream Life, a fable of the seasons, by Ike Marvel, author of "Reveries of a Batchelor," "Lorgnette," &c.

For sale by W. L. POMEROY.

Raleigh, April 13th, 1852. 46—

Fifteen Dollars Reward.

RUNAWAY from the subscriber about the 18th ult, my negro man Washington, dark colored, 27 years years old, 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, weight 175 or 80 pounds, long limbs—his right ancle bends outward, which makes him hop when walking, caused by a hurt when very young, good front teeth. Had on, when he left, a brown woolen coat. He may alter his name and try to pass as a free man. I will give the above reward to any person who will deliver him to me, living in Granville county, four miles South of Wilton, or ten dollars to confine him in any jail so that I can get him.

Address me New Light P. O., Wake conty, N. C.

JOHN TURNER.

March 27, 1852. 814—tf.